THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR DECEMBER 1805:

With a Map of the CALEDONIAN *Canal.*

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Nov. 26. to Dec. 25. 1805, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1805. Nov.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.97	41	50	——	Clear
27	29.8	38	47	——	Cloudy
28	29.51	34	43	——	Clear
29	29.25	38	47	——	Cloudy
30	28.85	46	49	0.05	Rain
Dec. 1	29.23	44	48	0.02	Showers
2	29.55	27	36	——	Clear
3	29.5	40	50	0.06	Rain
4	29.61	48	53	0.02	Shower
5	29.82	40	51	0.01	Snow
6	29.75	45	50	——	Clear
7	29.5	40	48	0.02	Shower
8	29.21	37	40	0.051	Rain
9	28.96	37	37	0.06	Ditto
10	29.1	35	37	0.03	Showers
11	29.39	25	35	——	Clear
12	29.6	30	32	——	Ditto
13	29.55	28	32	——	Cloudy
14	29.7	32	37	——	Ditto
15	29.87	34	38	——	Ditto
16	30.07	32	34	——	Ditto
17	30.12	35	39	——	Ditto
18	30.05	37	45	——	Cloudy
19	29.5	42	48	——	Ditto
20	29.1	43	45	0.51	Rain
21	28.4	41	43	0.2	Shower
22	28.6	36	39	0.41	Rain
23	29.	34	40	0.03	Shower
24	29.55	30	34	——	Clear
25	29.3	38	45	——	Cloudy

Quantity of Rain 1.471

High Water at LEITH For JANUARY 1806.

Days.		Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
W.	1	10	36	11	4
Th.	2	11	35	—	—
Fr.	3	0	6	0	38
Sa.	4	1	10	1	42
Su.	5	2	15	2	45
M.	6	3	16	3	45
Tu.	7	4	13	4	40
W.	8	5	6	5	32
Th.	9	5	56	6	20
Fr.	10	6	44	7	7
Sa.	11	7	31	7	55
Su.	12	8	18	8	42
M.	13	9	6	9	30
Tu.	14	9	54	10	19
W.	15	10	44	11	9
Th.	16	11	34	11	59
Fr.	17	—	—	0	23
Sa.	18	0	47	1	12
Su.	19	1	35	1	58
M.	20	2	20	2	43
Tu.	21	3	4	3	26
W.	22	3	47	4	8
Th.	23	4	28	4	49
Fr.	24	5	10	5	31
Sa.	25	5	52	6	14
Su.	26	6	36	6	59
M.	27	7	23	7	48
Tu.	28	8	14	8	41
W.	29	9	10	9	39
Th.	30	10	9	10	40
Fr.	31	11	12	11	43

MOON's PHASES.

FOR JANUARY 1806.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	4.	11.	51.	Even.
Last Qurtr.	11.	5.	9.	Even.
New Moon.	19.	7.	39.	Even.
First Qurtr.	27.	6.	18.	Even.

OBSERVATIONS.

1806. *January* 6. Old Christmas Day.
12. Old New Year's Day.
18. Queen's Birth Day.
30. King Charles I.'s Martyrdom.

THE

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, For DECEMBER 1805.

Abstract of the Second Report on the CALEDONIAN CANAL.

THE Commissioners begin by stating, that in a former report they had represented the necessity of further provision, and more ample powers, for the execution of their undertaking. These they had accordingly obtained, together with a grant of L. 50,000 for carrying on this great work.

At a meeting of the commissioners soon after, it was judged expedient, that Messrs Jessop and Telford should take a second survey, both of the works already begun, and of the whole line by which the canal was to pass; and that they should then settle all the requisite preliminaries; the number and situation of the locks, the dimensions and construction of the bridges, culvers, and other necessary works, and the manner in which the line of the canal should be connected with the different lakes or lochs which were to form part of the intended navigation. By the advice of Mr Jessop they also appointed Mr Matthew Davidson to superintend the works, from Clachnacary bason to Loch Ness, and Mr John Telford to superintend the works, from Carpach bason to Loch-Lochy, with a salary of L. 200 each. These gentlemen were strongly recommended: and the commissioners were of opinion that no expence can be more beneficially incurred in a large work, than that which establishes an effectual and able superintendance.

The next point was to settle the dimensions of the locks: and this it was necessary to do before any one lock was begun. In the first report, the dimensions were taken at 162 feet in length, by 38 feet in breadth, which were deemed sufficient for the reception of frigates, of 28 guns, and of merchant vessels of the same tonnage with such frigates, which would include West India and Baltic ships. Messrs Jessop and Telford, however, were now desired to report what additional expence would be necessary for enabling frigates of 32 and of 44 guns to pass through the canal. By the report of these gentlemen it appeared that an increase of dimensions admitting a 32 gun frigate might be ob-

obtained at the moderate additional expence of L. 8000 in the first construction of the locks throughout the whole line of the canal; but that to admit 44 gun frigates would require an addition of L. 47,000; besides that there would be a difficulty in finding sufficient depth of water. The Commissioners therefore considering that the intended dimensions of the canal (20 feet deep, 50 feet wide at bottom, 110 feet wide at top) would admit a 32 gun frigate, resolved to enlarge the locks so that they also might admit such a frigate. For this purpose they are to be made 170 instead of 162 feet in length, and 40 instead of 38 feet in breadth, the depth remaining 20 feet as before intended. But they dropt all idea of enlarging them so as to admit 44 gun frigates.

It was in contemplation to erect small side-locks for vessels of 200 tons burden, by which these vessels might both pass with greater expedition, and a saving be made in the wear of the large locks. But finding that the expence of this would be L. 75,200, and the annual saving only L. 3,000, they deemed it unadvisable to incur so large an expenditure in the first instance; but caused the canal to be so constructed as that such locks, if thought advisable, might be afterwards added.

After stating the mode which they had adopted for checking the expenditure, the Commissioners proceed to give an account of the materials procured for the work. These are,

1. *Timber.* The fir and birch growing in the vicinity of the works, has been found of great advantage, and much of it used for wheel-barrows, wheeling-planks and other common purposes. But for cofferdams, and other works of large dimensions, foreign timber was indispensable.

2. *Iron work* for rail-ways, waggon-wheels, and other purposes—procured from Denbighshire, Derbyshire, and Aberdeenshire.

3. *Stone.* There are excellent quarries near Clachnacarry which will fully answer all the purposes of masonry at that end of the canal.—2000 tons lie ready for use. Near the other end of the canal at Corpach there is abundance of stone fit for general purposes, though it is apprehended that for the comparatively small quantity of free stone which may be wanted there, recourse must be had to the isle of Cumbraes at 40 leagues distance. Hopes, however, are still entertained that it may be found nearer. Lime has been found on the Sheep island near Lismore, about 8 leagues south-west from Corpach.

For the carriage of stone and other weighty materials, four strong sloops (averaging about 50 tons burden) have been built; also a flat for floating the pile engine, and three boats for conveying country timber on Loch Ness, or Loch Lochy, and for other general purposes.

4. *Machinery.* This consists chiefly of *Steam engines*, of which three, respectively of the power of 36, of 20, and of 6 horses, have been constructed by Messrs Watt and Boulton of Birmingham; and will soon be fitted up for keeping the works dry at each end of the canal during the formation of the sea locks. Another small steam engine has been ordered for deepening Loch Doughfour and Loch Oich.

These branches of expenditure being chiefly of a preparatory nature may be expected to diminish in the progress of the work. The expenditure must then consist chiefly of manual labour, and the object must be to obtain this at the cheapest rate possible. With this view it has been found of great advantage to have the work performed by measurement or valuation. Nothing, therefore is to

be

be done by day labour, except what cannot be performed in any other way; and this amounts to about a sixth part of the whole. In this case the rate has been fixed at eighteen pence, which has been acquiesced in by the workmen, though with a little murmuring. The number of labourers employed have increased from 150 to upwards of 900.

The last branch of expence is the purchase of the land necessary for the canal. The Commissioners have caused plans and valuations of it to be made out and sent to the different proprietors, but have not yet received any proposals from them. Should these proposals, when they come, prove unsatisfactory, the commissioners propose resorting without delay to a trial by jury. In the mean time, that no time may be lost, they have obtained permission from most of them to proceed with the works.

The Commissioners then proceed with an account of the whole that has already been done, which we shall give in their own words,

"At Clachnacarry, a mound of earth, terminated by a stone pier fitted with a crane, has been made on the shore for the reception of free stone from Redcastle quarry, and other materials for the work. The ground near this place being generally an open soil, permeable by the tide, the situation of the second lock has been determined by a small spot of indurated gravel mixed with clay, which keeping out the water, will admit a lock to be placed there without the expence of a cofferdam for that purpose. By means of this lock, the masonry work of which will soon be commenced, the level of the bottom of the canal will be so much raised, that it may be kept dry for the labourers by a common drain opened at low water. The position of the sea-lock has been determined with reference to this second lock, and a dike or sea bank has been completed, as a defence against the high tides, the line of the canal running very near to the sea at this place.

A timber-framed house for the resident superintendant has been erected, and wooden sheds for the several contractors and foremen of the works; for these last a fair rent is paid by the occupiers. A timber yard has been inclosed, and a workshop and stable are now building there. The bason between Clachnacarry and Muirtown is surrounded by banks, and much of it is excavated nearly to its proposed depth.—From the upper lock at Muirtown, to Kinmylies, the canal is nearly completed. From hence to Donanchray, the canal cutting is commenced at intervals; but this part of the work has been stopped at the desire of the proprietor, till the purchase of the land is completed. The southern bank of the canal is now forming in the bed of the river Ness, near Torvaine.—From the bleachfield at Donanchray to Loch Ness, nothing has hitherto been done. At Fort Augustus a new channel in the rock is to be formed for the River Oich, and the stone from thence is intended to assist in forming the three locks there: this work is begun. From hence to the west end of Loch Lochie, nothing has been done. At West Moy half a mile of the canal is nearly finished. At Strone, a timber yard is inclosed, and a saw-mill and workshop nearly completed; this situation being convenient, as mid-way between Loch Lochie and Corpach bason. At Muirshearlich, half a a mile of the canal is nearly finished; and at Bannavie, about a quarter of a mile has been commenced.

The foundation of the circular arches or culverts which are to form a passage under the canal at this place, is now laid, and they will be of dimensions sufficient to serve as a thorough-

roughfare for carts and cattle, thereby saving the expence and inconvenience of a bridge over the canal.

From the bottom of the intended chain of locks across the moss to Corpach house, the canal is cut to about half its depth for the length of a mile. Dry weather is necessary for finishing it, and then rail-ways will be laid on its banks for the conveyance of materials from the shore for the structure of the chain of locks.

At Corpach the rock has been removed, so that the masonry of the second and third locks will soon be commenced, and the embankment for surrounding the sea lock for building is in some forwardness.—This embankment will also serve as a quay for landing necessary materials of all kinds.

A timber-framed house of two tenements has been built for the resident superintendant, and for the two chief contractors; the latter pay an adequate rent. A lime kiln, a blacksmith's shop, a carpenter's shop, a brewery, a saw-pit, and a range of turf huts for the workmen, have also been built at Corpach.—For all these, except the lime kiln, a rent is reserved.

We have the satisfaction to learn, by recent intelligence from Mr Telford (now on the spot,) that all the works are now proceeding in a very regular train, and apparently to the full extent of the estimated annual expenditure. By our late returns it appears that there are about five hundred men upon the Clachnacarry pay list, and about four hundred upon the Corpach list."

It appears that of 70,000l. granted for the purposes of the Caledonian Canal, L. 45,500 has been expended, leaving L. 24,500 still in hand. As a great proportion of the last sum must be paid in the ensuing twelve months for the purchase of land, the grant necessary to be proposed to parliament, in the present session, is stated at L. 50,000l.

Summary of the above.

Dimensions of the Canal, 20 feet deep, 50 feet wide at bottom, 110 feet wide at top.
Dimensions of the locks, 20 feet deep, 170 feet long, 40 feet broad.
Size of vessels admitted, Frigates of 32 guns.
Number of men employed, 900

Sum already granted . .	L. 70,000
Sum expended	45,500
	24,500
Sum to be applied for next Session	50,000

Through the polite attention of the Highland Society, we have been enabled to present our readers with a map of this great national undertaking, and the Society have, in a manner equally friendly, put it in our power to give next month a representation of the numerous roads which Government is now forming, at great expence, in different parts of the Highlands of Scotland.

Celestial Phenomena *for January* 1806.

IT is a singular circumstance, that during the whole of this month, all the 6 old planets are south of the Equator, between 8° and 23° of declination; and are all situated in the *four* signs, *Libra, Scorpion, Sagittarius, Capricornus.*

Wednesday, January 1st.

The planet Venus will arrive at her greatest elongation from the sun. She is at present the evening star; and as she is in the inferior part of her orbit, she will approach nearer and nearer the earth, till the 14th

May,

May, when she will arrive at her inferior conjunction with the Sun.—The enlightened part is at present nearly equal to the obscure part of Venus's disc, and the former will gradually diminish till the time of her conjunction.

The longitude of the new planet JUNO is at present 5ˢ..26°..39′, and her latitude 4°..18′ South.

Saturday, January 4th.

VISIBLE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The Eastern limb of the Moon will appear to come in contact with the earth's shadow, or the eclipse will begin at 16 minutes after 10 o'clock in the evening, apparent time at Edinburgh. The greatest obscuration, at the middle of the eclipse, will happen at 42 minutes after 11 o'clock. The ecliptic conjunction will take place at 58 minutes after 11 o'clock, and the Western limb of the Moon will quit the Earth's shadow, or the eclipse will end at 8 minutes after one o'clock next morning *. About the middle of the eclipse the Moon will be vertical to Affnoa in Africa, in 6 degrees of longitude and 22°..7′ of North latitude. The Moon will set eclipsed to the inhabitants of the Eastern parts of China, and those of the Island of Borneo, and she will rise eclipsed to the inhabitants of the Western kingdoms of North America, and some of the islands in the Pacific Ocean. The eclipse will therefore be visible to Europe, Africa, America, and the greater part of Asia.

Tuesday, January 7th.

The planet MARS is at present situated in longitude 9ˢ..43°..49′..44″, and in latitude 35 minutes south, and in South declination 10°..43′, and he comes to the meridian at 22 minutes after 12 o'clock.

Saturday, January 11th.

The new planet JUNO is situated in longitude 5ˢ..27°..25′, and latitude 3°..56′ South.

Sunday, January 12th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with *λ Aquarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the Cascade, in longitude 11ˢ..8°..54′..9″. The latitude of Venus being about 45 seconds South, and that of *λ Aquarii* 22′..56″ South; the nearest approach of their centers will be 22′..11″, and Venus will pass to the North of the star.

Monday, January 13th.

The longitude of JUPITER is at present 8ˢ..25°..4′..10″: his latitude 21 minutes North; his declination 23°..1′, South, and the time of his southing 9ʰ..45′ in the morning.

On the same day, about 47 minutes after 6 o'clock the in morning, the *first* and *second* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction in the left side of his disc. The fourth is on the same side, at a little greater distance, and the *third* on the other side at a very great distance.

Wednesday, January 15th.

The planet MERCURY will be stationary.

Thursday, January 16th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in quadrature with the sun at seven o'clock in the morning. His longitude is then 6ˢ..25°..33′..21″, and his latitude 36 minutes North.

Saturday, January 18th.

The planet SATURN will be in quadrature with the sun at 2 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening. His longitude is then 6ˢ..28°..9′..32″, and his latitude 2°..30′..50″ North.

Monday, January 18th.

The SUN will enter the sign Aquarius at 24 minutes after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, January 21st.

The planet JUNO is at present situated

* The digits eclipsed will be 9°..27′ on the Moon's North limb.

roughfare for carts and cattle, thereby saving the expence and inconvenience of a bridge over the canal.

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We have the satisfaction to learn, by recent intelligence from Mr Telford (now on the spot,) that all the works are now proceeding in a very regular train, and apparently to the full extent of the estimated annual expenditure. By our late returns it appears that there are about five hundred men upon the Clachnacarry pay list, and about four hundred upon the Corpach list."

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Wednesday, January 1st.

The planet Venus will arrive at her greatest elongation from the sun. She is at present the evening star; and as she is in the inferior part of her orbit, she will approach nearer and nearer the earth, till the 14th

May,

May, when she will arrive at her inferior conjunction with the Sun.—The enlightened part is at present nearly equal to the obscure part of Venus's disc, and the former will gradually diminish till the time of her conjunction.

The longitude of the new planet JUNO is at present 5^s..26°..39′, and her latitude 4°..18′ South.

Saturday, January 4th.

VISIBLE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

The Eastern limb of the Moon will appear to come in contact with the earth's shadow, or the eclipse will begin at 16 minutes after 10 o'clock in the evening, apparent time at Edinburgh. The greatest obscuration, at the middle of the eclipse, will happen at 42 minutes after 11 o'clock. The ecliptic conjunction will take place at 58 minutes after 11 o'clock, and the Western limb of the Moon will quit the Earth's shadow, or the eclipse will end at 8 minutes after one o'clock next morning *. About the middle of the eclipse the Moon will be vertical to Affnoa in Africa, in 6 degrees of longitude and 22°..7′ of North latitude. The Moon will set eclipsed to the inhabitants of the Eastern parts of China, and those of the Island of Borneo, and she will rise eclipsed to the inhabitants of the Western kingdoms of North America, and some of the islands in the Pacific Ocean. The eclipse will therefore be visible to Europe, Africa, America, and the greater part of Asia.

Tuesday, January 7th.

The planet MARS is at present situated in longitude 9^s..43°..49′..44″, and in latitude 35 minutes south, and in South declination 10°..43′, and he comes to the meridian at 22 minutes after 12 o'clock.

Saturday, January 11th.

The new planet JUNO is situated in longitude 5^s..27°..25′, and latitude 3°..56′ South.

Sunday, January 12th.

The planet VENUS will be in conjunction with λ *Aquarii*, a star of the 4th magnitude, situated in the Cascade, in longitude 11^s..8°..54′..0″. The latitude of Venus being about 45 seconds South, and that of λ *Aquarii* 22′..56″ South; the nearest approach of their centers will be 22′..11″, and Venus will pass to the North of the star.

Monday, January 13th.

The longitude of JUPITER is at present 8^s..25°..4′..10″; his latitude 21 minutes North; his declination 23°..1′, South, and the time of his southing 9^h..45′ in the morning.

On the same day, about 47 minutes after 6 o'clock the in morning, the *first* and *second* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction in the left side of his disc. The fourth is on the same side, at a little greater distance, and the *third* on the other side at a very great distance.

Wednesday, January 15th.

The planet MERCURY will be stationary.

Thursday, January 16th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in quadrature with the sun at seven o'clock in the morning. His longitude is then 6^s..25°..33′..21″, and his latitude 36 minutes North.

Saturday, January 18th.

The planet SATURN will be in quadrature with the sun at 2 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening. His longitude is then 6^s..28°..9′..32″, and his latitude 2°..30′..50″ North.

Monday, January 18th.

The SUN will enter the sign Aquarius at 24 minutes after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Tuesday, January 21st.

The planet JUNO is at present situated

* The digits eclipsed will be 9°..27′ on the Moon's North limb.

tuated in longitude 5s..27°..29′ and latitude 3°..31′ South.

The planet Pallas is situated in right ascension 67°..48′, and south declination 27°..12′.

On the same day, about a quarter before 7 o'clock in the morning, the *third* and *fourth* satellites of Jupiter will be in conjunction on the western side of Jupiter. The 1st is situated on the same side, at a less distance, and the 2d on the other side of Jupiter.

Friday, January 24th.

All the satellites of Jupiter are situated on the eastern side of his disc, in the same order as they lie in the system, the 1st being nearest and the 4th farthest from the planet.

Monday, January 27th.

The planet Ceres is situated in right ascension 99°..18′, and declination 30°..55′ North.

Tuesday, January 28th.

The planet MERCURY will arrive at his greatest elongation from the sun, and may be seen in the morning before sunrise. His amplitude is a little more southerly than that of the sun.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS is at present stationary in longitude 6s..25°..38′.

Wednesday, January 29th.

The *third* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at 20 minutes 1 second after 6 o'clock in the morning, mean time.

Thursday, January 30th.

The right ascension of Pallas is at present 68°..24′, and his declination 24°..39′ South.

Murrayfield, Dec. 27th 1805. } *D B.*

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the* FINE ARTS.

A COMET was discovered in Pisces on the evening of the 8th of December last, by Mr Firmagen, assistant at the Royal Observatory of Greenwich, and also by Dr Herschel at Slough. Its right ascension was 353°..7′, and its declination 23°..41′ south. It disappeared, however, on the following evening.

A new metal has been discovered in Cobalt, by J. B. Richter, to which he has given the name of *nickeline*, (*niccolanum.*) The colour of this metal is similar to steel; it is rather hard, scarcely malleable, but capable of being attracted by the magnet. The specific gravity of cast nickeline is 8.55, and when forged 8.60, and it is soluble in nitric acid. Nickeline resembles *cobalt* in its property of supersaturating itself with oxygen at the expence of the nitric acid, and thus forming a body resembling the black oxide of manganese with regard to its solubility in the acids. 2. By its property of not being reducible but by the intervention of a combustible body. It differs from cobalt, 1. By the blackish green colour of its solutions, even when they are entirely neutralized. 2. By the colour of its carbonate. 3. By the colour of its oxide, precipitated without carbonic acid.—Nickeline resembles *nickel*, 1. By its strong magnetic quality; 2. By its malleability; 3. By the deep green of its solutions; 4. By the loss of this green colour when its neutral combinations are deprived of water; 5. By the colour of the acid solution, with an excess of ammonia. It differs from nickel, 1. Because it cannot be reduced without a combustible body being added to it; 2. Because nitric acid attacks and oxidates it more easily; 3. By its property of supersaturating itself with oxygen at the expence of the nitric acid;

acid; 4. By the colour of its combinations with the acids when deprived of water; 5. By the colour of its carbonate, and of its oxide precipitated without carbonic acid.

It appears from the experiments of THUSARD, that 800 parts of bile consists of water, 700 parts; oily matter, 43: particular substance, 41, animal substance, 4; soda, 4; marine salt, 3.2; sulphate of soda, 0.8; phosphate of soda, 2; phosphate of lime, 1.2; oxide of iron, 0.5; The particular substance differs from all others hitherto known, and forms the subject of other memoirs not published.

M. F. H. WAGENER of Berlin, has discovered a new method of printing geographical casts, by a species of moveable types, which is found to be preferable to engraving, and much cheaper.

The following method of preserving hops is given by M. KLAPROTH. Distill the hops with water, and when the essential oil is drawn off, separate the essential oil which floats on the surface. The refuse which remains in the still is to be well squeezed, and boiled a second time, after which it is to be evaporated to the consistence of extract, adding a little distilled water. When required for use, the essential oil is pounded with a little sugar, and then diluted with the extract, in some new beer. When there is a scarcity of hops, M. Klaproth proposes to substitute in their room the *menyanthes trifoliata*, (the common buckbean, or marsh trifoil, marsh clover,) taking care to add a fourth, or a third part of hops.

Mr A. CARLISLE, in his paper on the *structure of the muscles of fishes*, has ascertained that the muscles of the sides and tail are solely those by means of which the fish advances, and that the pectoral and abdominal fins serve only to raise and depress, or balance it in the water. He maintains that the *drowning of fishes* is occasioned by the violence with which they at that time strike the water, and that the effect would be the same if the hook were placed in any other part of the body than the mouth; exhaustion and not suffocation being the cause. The fluids of fishes co-agulate at about 160° Fahrenheit.

Mr CHARLES HATCHET has found, from many experiments, that a substance very analogous to tannin, which has hitherto been considered as one of the proximate principles of vegetables, may at any time be produced by exposing carbonaceous substances, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral, to the action of nitric acid. Mr Hatchet has proved the efficacy of this substance by actual practice, and has converted skin into leather by means of materials, which, to professional men, must appear extraordinary, such as deal saw dust, asphaltum, common turpentine, pit-coal, wax-candle, and a piece of the same sort of skin. From this valuable discovery, it may be expected that every tanner will be able to prepare his leather even from the refuse of his present materials.

Dr Herschel's discovery, respecting the form of Saturn, was not properly described by comparing the planet to a cube with its angles and edges truncated. Saturn is not spheroidal like Jupiter. The flattening at the poles is not so gradual as in the latter. It does not commence in Saturn till at a high latitude, and then becomes more sudden than in Jupiter. The greatest diameter of Saturn therefore does not pass thro' the equator, but thro' a latitude of 43°..20', where the curvature is greatest. The diameter of the greatest curvature is 36, the equatorial diameter 35, the polar diameter 32.

M. WINTERL had long ago discovered a new acid in the alkaline Prussiats; but as all his opinions were rejected in Germany without examination

nation, this discovery was never attended to. It has been recently confirmed by M. Ritter of Traysa.

It appears from Ritter's galvanic experiments, that the spark of the positive pole inflames the leaves of metals, while that of the negative pole melts them; and that the latter excites a sensation of heat, while the former excites a sensation of cold.—He found also, that the conducting wires of the pile, held in the flame of a taper, were covered with figures of soot, which, in the negative wire, assumed the form of a vegetation, and on the positive wire a different form.

Murrayfield, *Dec.* 27. 1805. D. B.

Improvement in the Construction of Looms, by the Sieur Despiau, *Manufacturer at* Condon.

THIS invention renders it unnecessary for the workman to throw the shuttle with his hand, according to the ordinary method.—The following is the mode of proceeding:—The weaver, when he sets his foot on the treadles, to open the warp, at the same time moves two springs, placed on each side of the loom, by which the shuttle is thrown, at the moment when the frame is removed, back as far as it ought to be. His hands therefore remain at liberty, and he can pull back the frame, either alternately with one or the other, or with both hands at once, when he wishes to make the texture closer. The experiments made on this loom at the conservatory, have proved, that a weaver may work a longer time at it, and with much less fatigue, than at the loom with the ordinary shuttle; that he may weave in 12 hours 14 metres, 25 centimetres, or 12 Paris ells of a kind of yard wide cotton stuff. It is certain that a good workman cannot make by the hand, in the same time, more than four ells of the same kind of stuff, and six ells at most by the ordinary flying shuttle.

The same experiments likewise demonstrated, that this improved loom may be employed with advantage in the manufacture of all kinds of stuffs, particularly woollens, blankets, linens, &c.; that the additions and alterations required by ordinary looms will be attended with very little expence; that the construction of the mechanism by which the shuttle is thrown is simple, and requires no expence to keep it in repair; and, lastly, that it may be adapted to all the looms of the ordinary construction. The loom for weaving woollen cloth, for a single man, according to the invention of M. Despiare, has been simplified by M. Renou. From this it results, that in eleven hours one man can weave 44 ells of cloth of 3,600 threads, while in the same space two men, with the common loom, could only finish $3\frac{3}{8}$ ells.

As the patentee is unable to supply all the demands that have been already made for his invention, he has resolved to have models of it executed. All the parts composing these models, together with the box in which they are packed, weigh only twenty-eight killogrammes, and are sold at the moderate price of 1l. 10s. With one of these models any manufacturer may himself adapt the new invention to his loom.

Messrs Barbazan and Co., cloth manufacturers, at the Gobelins, in Paris, are fitting up all their looms on this principle. The following is a statement of the expence of each loom. Two springs 1l. 13s.; two treadles and counter treadles, 10s. two latches 4s.; two swings of wood 5s.; stretchers for the frame, and a case for the shuttle. 10s.—Total 2l. 3s. For looms for weaving woollen stuffs, silk, and cotton, up to an ell in width, the total expence is only 2l.

On

On Legal SCOTCH *Modesty.*

To the Editor.

Adolescentem verecundum esse decet.

SIR,

I Would gladly see your correspondents less occupied with dry, critical, and moral disquisitions, and more attentive to *men and manners*: less addicted to scribbling poems in the lowest and most vulgar Scotch phraseology*, and more disposed to pourtray what is radically wrong, or habitually absurd in conduct. We all know, Sir, the difference between good and evil, but we are not all sensible of the follies or improprieties which we daily and hourly commit. We are all clear-sighted enough to perceive the mote in our neighbour's eye, but how few perceive the beam in their own? Custom, which sanctions every thing, however ridiculous, blinds us to what otherwise would appear monstrous. Habit throws a thick veil over a conduct and behaviour, which, if exposed in proper colours, would call up a blush in the face of the most unthinking. It is therefore the office of the moral satirist, to withdraw the veil, and exhibit folly and impropriety in their native deformity; and by holding up what is absurd to public ridicule, produce by *shame* what instruction could never effect. *Ridicule* (in spite of Johnson's assertion to the contrary,) is the test of *Truth*. Wit and humour may certainly produce a temporary laugh at the expence of those who do not deserve it; but tho' the arrow flies, and may strike for a moment, it soon falls blunted to the ground, or recoils on the impotent marksman. On the contrary, Ridicule, pointed at the proper object, strikes deep and remains: conviction is carried along with the shaft, and judgement approves the stroke. But ridicule without genius, wit, and humour, is a vain attempt. Like a clown in borrowed finery, it will not sit easy; it incumbers him at every step, and the more he struts and vapours, the more awkwardly ridiculous will he himself appear.

Unfortunately for your miscellany, the writers of this country are less witty than wise. The Scots, with all their reputed sagacity, are possessed of little or no humour, and still less inclination to encourage it. We are all deep philosophers, Mr Editor, without a ray of fancy or vivacity, darting through the profound. All reasoners on what is *prudent* and *proper*, while we are purblind and insensible to the only mode that points out what is faulty and inconsistent. Ironical writing, on this side the Tweed, is not only unknown, but not understood: it is like the Delphic oracles, wrapped up in mysteries altogether incomprehensible to Scotch philosophy. I have been sometimes tempted to think that this northern *obtusity* of perception, (if I may use the expression) proceeds partly from the cold atmosphere which

* I do not mean to reprobate Scotch poetry, but that species of it which abounds in nothing so much as the language of the lowest clowns. Our modern Scotch versifiers seem to think, that because Burns wrote vulgarly, they are bound to do so likewise: but there is as great a difference between poetry written in elegant and vulgar Scotch, as there is in any other language. Excepting one or two, our present race of Scottish poets appear to be totally ignorant of this distinction.

which we breathe: partly from our having lost that exhilarating spring which we formerly felt from the influence of a regal court, and the pride of conscious independence; but more particularly, from a system of education mechanically solid, together with an habitual professional employment, which admits of few intervals to awaken fancy, or allow sprightly vivacity occasional play.—Our men of the law, for instance, occupy so large a portion of the community in this metropolis, as to weigh down every other profession that comes in contact with them. We have them at least 5 to 1 in all circles, and, considering the nature of their daily occupation, it is no great wonder if the legal dryness of their conversation, blights and extinguishes every attempt at brilliancy that may occasionally sparkle in their company.

It has indeed been alleged (I think unjustly) that our *young* gentlemen of the long robe are distinguishable for opposite qualities; in other words, that their want of wit and humour is less remarkable than their pertness and conceit: but as far as my experience entitles me to judge, I am rather inclined to think that an excess of *diffidence* and *modesty* is their greatest fault. You know, Sir, that in other capitals, particularly Dublin and London, the young gentlemen of the law take the *lead* in all matters, connected with literature, taste, genius, and theatrical representation. I shall not pretend to decide on the *cause* of this assumption; but, as we all know that young men are naturally addicted to vanity, and that the novelty of first acquirements dispose the attainers to conceive themselves superior in knowledge to other men; we may conclude, that *self-sufficiency* is the basis of this forwardness, which, on account of its folly, is generally overlooked by the graver, and more experienced part of the community. Now, Sir, it must be evident to you, and every other person in this learned and fashionable resort, that the very reverse of all this is apparent in our young Advocates; and that instead of exhibiting symptoms of self-sufficiency, flippant petulance, and supercilious contempt, our very modest, unassuming *blate Scots lads* of the parliament house, seldom or ever venture to open their lips in company, but content themselves with listening silently and respectfully to the opinions of their elders. However amiable and becoming this diffidence may be in youth, I cannot help thinking that it is particularly unfavourable to the propagation of national wit and humour; for as our young men of the law, from the very nature of their *profession*, and the astonishing superiority of their mental powers, are consequently peculiarly adapted to shine in conversation, I really cannot but lament sensibly the prevalence of this unfortunate *Mauvaise honte*, and seriously wish that some expedient might be devised to conquer it.

Some of your former correspondents have, in the ardour of their patriotism, recommended the establishment of particular seminaries for the encouragement of *fashionable folliy*, and *luxurious extravagance*, in Edinburgh; and certainly, taking every thing into consideration, the suggestion is laudable. But may not I be allowed to ask, What is Fashion or Luxury stript of their chief ornaments? —What, Sir, is elegance, shew, or parade, without their accompanying refinements?—What all the splendour of fashionable society, without that embellishment of conversation which constitutes its principal charm? Impressed with the importance of this essential requisite, and perfectly convinced of the incalculable benefits that would arise from a general diffusion of original wit and humour among us, I have been considering long, every possible mean to accomplish

plish this great national improvement, and after maturely digesting every plan that alternately arose to my heated imagination, I can perceive none so likely to produce the desired effect, as that of instilling more confidence, self-sufficiency, and conceit, into the modest minds of our young advocates. For this purpose, Sir, I see no reason why similar plans to those suggested by your former correspondent should not be adopted, The first step towards *general* improvement, in either morals or manners, is *great example*. Without a Lycurgus, Sparta would never have been what it was: without a Leonidas, in all probability Greece would have sunk under the pressure and dread of overwhelming armies. It is to Czar Peter the great, and the great Catharine, that Russia, amidst all its pristine barbarity, owed a civilization which at this moment manifests its blessings in the general improvement of its immense empire; and, in like manner, if we mean to effect a general improvement in mental powers and elegant accomplishments, it must originate in *great* example: in other words, it must first germinate in those whose *superlative* talents, learning, and station, entitle them to take the lead in all fashionable and polite circles. In short, Sir, it must be our *young* Edinburgh lawyers.

Having now, in as few words as possible, specifically stated my reasons for suggesting what I conceive will essentially benefit my country, it only remains, Sir, briefly to point out the means of its attainment.—Within these few years, innumerable advantages have been experienced by the establishment of various separate seminaries or *classes* for the instruction of youth. Our chymical, anatomical, surgical, galvanistical, natural and unnatural courses, have all been productive of incalculable benefit to Society. They have produced disquisition which will ever be remembered with gratitude by the friends and disciples of true science: they have struck out light out of darkness; extracted heat from the most callous bosoms; separated truth from error, and lighted up a flame of investigation which I hope never will be extinguished! Such, Sir, should be encouraged by every means in our power. Professional appointments must ever be attended with advantages; nor let it be conceived that these advantages apply exclusively to youth, since it is evident to all, that they are sedulously sought after by the most grave, the most learned, and the most profound. With all the experience, and uncommon attainments, therefore, of our young gentlemen of the law, I can perceive no degradation or impropriety in thus submitting themselves for a short while, to the tuition of such as are sufficiently qualified to instruct them in new branches of science.—Were two additional professors appointed to teach Wit and Humour, and consequently Effrontery and Loquacity, there can be little doubt, that in a short while the unfortunate bashfulness or diffidence that at present overwhelm them, and ties up their tongues, would evaporate, and enable them to be the delight and polish of improved society. To look for such men within the precincts of solid Caledonia, would be (to use a homely simile,) looking for "a needle amang a battel o' strae."—They must be sought for, Sir, in other regions; in a word, the first must come from the land of genuine wit and assurance, Ireland; the other from Old England. A course of six weeks, I am convinced, would be more than sufficient for each disciple under eminent instructors: and while society at large would derive every advantage from the example of the *first-rate* men among them, the profession of the law would reap all the additional benefit of an increased self-sufficiency and pert loquacity, of a young and rising generation.

I am, Sir, Yours,

Ironicus.

On

Plan for the PREVENTION *of* DUELLING *in* EDINBURGH.

To the Editor.

SIR,

I HAVE read, with much pleasure, a very curious paper in your last Magazine on the Ancient Modes of Duelling. In one of the introductory paragraphs, the ingenious author says, that he is at a loss whether to attribute the prevalence of the custom to the too lenient execution of the laws, or to the disproportion of the punishment to the crime. My researches, as a student of law, having brought this subject a little under my notice, I take the liberty of offering a solution to his doubts.

It will be sufficient for our present purpose to confine our attention to the law of Scotland: the punishment of duelling in this country is shortly as follows: "The Act 1600, c. 12. declared the fighting in a duel, without licence from the King, punishable by death, (4. 2. 1.) This statute is ratified by 1696. c. 35. which further provides, that what person soever, principal or second, shall give a challenge to fight a duel, or shall accept a challenge, or otherwise engage therein, shall be punished by banishment and escheat of moveables, even altho' no actual fighting should arise." So that the punishment of principals and seconds, where fighting ensues, even altho' death or wounds do not follow, is death, which will of course be inflicted by the hands of the hangman: where fighting does not ensue, principals and seconds are to be banished, and their moveable goods forfeited to the King. This law, one would think sufficiently severe to put an end to the practice. Why then does it not? because it is not enforced. And why is it not enforced? In order to answer this question, a little explanation will be necessary. Every one knows, that when a person is tried for a heinous crime, an inquest, or jury, of his fellow subjects, declare whether they think him *guilty* or *not guilty*. If they find him *guilty*, the judge assigns the punishment which the law appoints—If they find him not *guilty*, or the charge *not proven*, he is dismissed. It is with great reluctance that I am obliged to attach any blame to the Jury, the bulwark of our liberty, but in the present case, truth compels me to do so. When a duellist is brought before a Jury, they, either influenced by pity for the individual, forgetting, that compassion to one may be cruelty to many, or overawed by the opinion of the world respecting the crime, invariably find, either the pannel *guilty*, or the complaint *not proven*. They are further induced to this by an universal belief, that altho' they should recommend him to mercy, after finding him guilty, the King will not extend it to a duellist. We therefore see why the law is not executed. I have no doubt, that, if it were executed, it would soon put an end to the pernicious practice; if it did not, I do not know what could, for it is impossible to conceive a more severe and disgraceful punishment than the ignominious death which it appoints, unless tortures were to be added, which cannot be, since they are not admitted in this country. I am confirmed in this belief by the following anecdote, which I heard some time ago from an intelligent officer of the army. Duelling was at one period so frequent and so destructive at Gibraltar, that the Governor found it necessary to put a stop to it. My informant mentioned

ed his name, but I have forgotten it. The Governor, therefore, gave out in general orders, that the parties in the first duel that took place should be immediately cashiered and sent back to Britain with every mark of disgrace. Two *boys* had the *courage* to disregard these orders. They were immediately put under arrest, had their swords broken over their heads, and were sent home by the first ship. This firm step had the desired effect, for there was not another duel in the fort for a long time. The punishment which produced such a sudden and compleat effect in this instance, was not nearly so *severe* in itself, and not more *ignominious* in appearance, than that which the law authorises in ordinary cases: so that no doubt can remain of the latter being sufficiently calculated to produce the intended effects, and of the prevalence of duelling being owing to the want of firmness in executing the law.

As duellists have, or affect to have, an utter contempt of death, it is highly probable that the efficient part of the punishment is its ignominy. If this be the case, we of this city may congratulate ourselves on seeing a mode of viewing this crime rise among us, which puts it out of the power of a lenient Jury to defeat the ends of public justice. That active and intelligent Magistrate, the Judge of Police, looks upon duelling as an offence against peace and good order. He has power to send offenders of this nature to the Tolbooth, or to Bridewell, if the offence is proved to his satisfaction; and it is publicly known, that he is determined to send the giver and accepter of a challenge, where fighting does not ensue, to the Tolbooth, and where it does ensue, to Bridewell. If death follows, he hands the party over to the Court of Justiciary, to be tried capitally. A bully, or coffee-house lounger, would perhaps think picking oakum for a few weeks a very insipid amusement, and not very *honourable*; and perhaps he might not very much relish, to have his head shaved, to be fed upon coarse bread and broth, to be bathed in cold water every week whether he chose it or not, with many other things of the same nature. I should not much wonder, in a short time, to hear gentlemen of fashion refusing challenges in some such words as these: "I "beg you will excuse me, Sir, but "question not my courage, for I "am a gentleman and a man of ho-"nour; I care for no laws, human or "divine, only I do not wish to go to "Bridewell." In these circumstances, I think we may reasonably indulge the hope of soon seeing this practice entirely abolished among us, and of seeing *Auld Reekie* the first city in the empire that shakes off this remain of barbarism.

Your constant reader,

G. T.

Edinburgh, 8th Nov. 1805.

Mode of raising and maintaining the Army by the SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT *in* 1645.

BY Act XI. Sess. 2d, of the third Parliament of Charles I. dated 27th February 1645, it is appointed that a certain number of men be maintained by every shire and borough in Scotland, at a fixed monthly rate, amounting to 6s. Scots per day, or 9l. per month. The following statement of the different proportions imposed upon each will give our readers a view of their comparative wealth and importance at the remote period of 160 years. We have arranged them in alphabetical order, but retained the same spelling as in the act.

1. *Shires.*

1. *Shires.*

	Men.	Mon. Pay. L. Scots.
Aberdene,	727	6543
Aire,	674	6066
Argyle,	323	2907
Bamff,	159	1431
Berwick,	395	3555
Bute,	51	459
Caithnesse,	105	945
Clackmanan,	58	522
Cromarty,	11	99
Dumbarton,	137	1233
Drumfreis,	494	4446
Edinburgh,	463	4167
Elgine,	210	1890
Fyfe,	738	6642
Forfar,	556	5004
Hadingtoun,	376	3384
Innernesse,	464	4176
Kincardine,	174	1566
Kinrosse,	16	144
Lanark,	598	5382
Linlithgow,	194	1746
Nairne,	35	315
Peibles,	182	1638
Perth,	889	8001
Renfrew,	245	2205
Roxburgh,	642	5778
Selkirk,	142	1278
Stirling,	282	2538
Sutherland,	47	423
Wigton & Stewarty of Kirkcudbright,	486	4374

2. *Boroughs.*

	Men.	Mon. Pay. L. Scots.
Aberdene	160	1440
Aberbrothok,	10	90
Air,	41	369
Annand,	3	27
Anstruther Easter,	31	279
Anstruther Wester,	6	54
Bamff,	8	72
Breichen,	20	180
Bountiland,	16	144
Carrail,	24	216
Cowper,	24	216
Culross,	12	108
Culane,	4	36
Drumfreis,	44	396
Dumbar,	12	108
Dumbarton,	12	108
Dumferling,	12	108
Dundee,	186	1674
Dysert,	30	270
Edinburgh,	574	5166
Elgine,	20	180
Forfar,	6	54
Forres,	6	54
Galloway,	1	9
Glasgow,	110	990
Hadingtoun,	36	324
Jedburgh,	18	162
Innerkeithing,	10	90
Innerness	40	360
Irving,	23	207
Kilrynnie,	3	27
Kinghorn,	14	126
Kirkaldie,	46	414
Kirkcudbright,	20	180
Lanerk,	16	144
Lawder,	5	45
Linlithgow,	30	270
Lochmaben,	3	27
Montros	53	477
Nairn,	4	36
North Berwick,	4	36
Peebles,	10	90
Perth,	110	990
Pittinweyme	15	135
Queensferrie,	7	63
Ranfrew	10	90
Rothesay,	5	45
Rutherglen,	5	45
Sanchuer,	3	27
St Andrew's,	60	540
Selkirk,	10	90
Stirling,	36	324
Thayne,	12	108
Wigtoun,	15	135
Whithorne,	5	45

3. *Pay of the Army.*

Monthly pay of a Regiment of *Horse* in their quarters, being the *two part* of their pay conform to the Scots establishment.

		Tot. L. Scots.
Colonel,	333	6 8
Lieutenant Colonel,	200	0 0

Major,

		Tot. L. Scots.		
Major,	- -	133	6	8
Minister,	- -	26	13	4
Regiment Quarter-master.		45	0	0
Chirurgion,	-	30	0	0
8 Boot-masters,	each 100l.	800	0	0
8 Lieutenants,	45l.	360	0	0
8 Cornets,	- 36l.	288	0	0
8 Quarter-masters,	30l.	240	0	0
24 Corporals,	24l.	576	0	0
8 Trumpeters,	20l.	160	0	0
600 Troopers,	21l.	12,600	0	0

Regiment of *Foot*.

Colonel - -	222	4	4
Lieutenant Colonel,	133	6	8
Major, - -	88	17	4
Minister, . -	26	13	4
Regiment Quarter master,	30	0	0
Chyrurgion, .	30	0	0
Drummer Major, -	12	0	0
Regiment Scriver, -	20	0	0
Provost Mershal, -	12	0	0
10 Captains, -	666	13	4
10 Lieutenants, -	300	0	0
10 Ensigns, -	204	0	0
20 Serjeants, -	200	0	0
30 Corporals -	240	0	0
10 Captains at arms,	100	0	0
19 Drummers, .	152	0	0
1000 Common Soldiers,	6000	0	0

N. B. The above sums will give precisely the *annual* pay in *Engliſh* money.

4. *Recruiting of the Army.*

By Act I. 3d Sess. of the same parliament, dated 9 July 1645, it is commanded, "That all the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Heritors, within the kingdome, upon their alleageance, do rise presently in arms after the intimation hereof, with all the able horse they can raise. As also that the particular numbers of horse and foot under-written, be presently raised in the shires following, *viz.* In the sheriffedomes of Roxburgh and Selkirk, 1000 foot, and 50 horse. The sheriffdome of Berwick 600 foot, and 30 horse. The sheriffedome of Hadingtoun 600 foot and 30 horse. The sheriffedome of Edinburgh 600 foot, and 30 horse; and the Baillarie of Lauderdale their proportional number. The sheriffedome of Peebles 200 foot, and 10 horse. The sheriffedome of Linlithgow 250 foot, and 15 horse. The sheriffedome of Stirling and Clackmannan 30 horse. The sheriffedome of Lanerk 750 foot, and 50 horse. Wigton and Kircudbright 600 foot, and 30 horse. Dumfries 600 foot, and 30 horse. Air and Renfrew 1000 foot, and 60 horse. Fyfe 1200 foot, and 60 horse. Pearth 1200 foot, and 60 horse. Dumbarton-shire 200 foot: and that both foot and horse aforesaid and hail noblemen, gentlemen, and heritors, be provided with sufficient arms, and the foot with eight days provision, and the horse with fourtie days provision."

Account of a Stratum of VEGETABLES *found in* ARGYLESHIRE, *with Remarks on the Natural Hiſtory of that Country.*

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN your publication for June 1804, I observe an extract from Malcolm's London Redivivum, respecting the Isle of Dogs.

As a communication of a similar nature may not be uninteresting to you and some of your readers, I beg leave to lay the following before you:—

At the distance of a few miles from this place is the fresh water lake of Lochmell. From the South-west end of it issues a pretty considerable river, which, running about

two

two miles, discharges itself into an arm of the sea. The stream is not rapid, as the elevation of the Lake is not many feet above the sea mark; the ground through which it runs being in general flat, excepting in some parts, where it has been made uneven by changes in the course of the river. At one place its course has lately changed and carried away a large portion of ground, leaving a bank of nearly six feet in height, and fifteen in length. Under this bank, along its whole extent, and close to the water's edge, I discovered an immense collection of branches of oak and hazel, some of which were of a great size, and when dug out appeared sound and perfect in every respect, but when broken, the wood was found to be much decayed, although the bark was in a great measure uninjured, particularly that of the oak.

I was induced to examine this collection, from observing a quantity of hazel nuts mixed with the earth that enveloped the branches, several hundreds of which I procured in high preservation, the shells being perfectly hard and entire. I could not discover leaves, or nuts in husks, which I could scarcely expect, considering the great length of time they must have lain under ground and the rapidity with which such soft vegetable matter decays.

This vegetable collection lies in a mixed stratum of moss and earth.—Over it is another of white clay, and above the whole, common earth to form the bank, the surface of which is now almost level, extending backwards for several acres, that have been in tillage time immemorial. It is impossible to ascertain how far this collection may extend under the bank, as a small part only was dug out. It is, however, evident, that many changes have taken place, in the course of the river, as traces of it still remain to shew that at different periods it flowed over the bank which covers this vegetable collection, and that the surface of it was repeatedly the bottom of the channel of the river.

There is now no wood near its banks, and there is reason to suppose there never was any, so that these branches must have been carried down from the lake, the banks of which are still wooded, and left by the river, where, by some subsequent change or changes of its bed, they were covered with earth, &c. as they now are, but that this, after carefully examining the ground through which it has so frequently made its way, must have taken place at the distance of many centuries, and shews what amazing changes time has effected upon the face of the country, which, rude and unsusceptible of culture as nature has formed it, might have received much improvement in its appearance by artificial means, were the industry and perseverance of its inhabitants equal even to what the soil, barren as it is, would bring forth.

All the large rivers on this coast have undergone great changes, and produced wonderful effects, not only in their tracts from the mountains, but also at their influx into the sea, and to fresh water lakes, where it is in most cases, evident that new land has been formed above the old, or where originally, the space was covered with water.

The mountainous and rugged surface of this country, from its vicinity to the sea, particularly subjects it to great and long continued falls of rain.

The prevailing wind, for the greatest part of the year, blows from the West, and brings the clouds from the Atlantic ocean upon the coast, and these being attracted by the height of the mountains, break upon the summits, and the rain collecting into streams that gradually increase as they descend from the sides, proceed-

ceed with irresistible impetuosity to the vallies below, where the earth and stones, brought down by them, are deposited as the water becomes still, and, accumulating by degrees, form new land capable of cultivation, and in many places now in use for every purpose of husbandry.

This fact is very observable at the mouth of the river Awe, the largest and most rapid in this country, issuing from the very extensive, and beautiful lake of that name, where many hundred acres of ground have been produced, now under tillage, and the site of a smelting furnace, and other buildings. The stones found over the whole of this flat bear the most remarkable and certain proofs of its being the effect of the river, as they are all rounded by the friction to which they have been exposed in their descent from the stupendous mountain of Cruachan, along the base of which this river runs, and from which it receives many large tributary streams.

The same effects are visible at the mouths of the rivers Fine, Aray, Barbreck, Eucher, Coe, and Urchy, and many others, and must certainly be so in every mountainous country.

This formation of land has likewise been favoured by the receding of the sea from the coast, a circumstance of which the whole range of the Western shore bears the most undoubted evidence; but as the prosecution of this subject, interesting to the naturalist, might lead to discussions too comprehensive for this letter, I shall not for the present enter into them; and most heartily wishing your undertaking every success,

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

K. MacLeay, M. D.

Oban, 1st Nov. 1805.

Memoirs of Alexander Pennecuik *of* New Hall, *M. D.*

OF the subject of the following biographical sketch little is now known, compared with what might have been expected from his rank and situation in life, rendered still more conspicuous by the publicity of his profession, together with his literary character and connections. With regard to a physician, and an author, in the metropolis of Scotland, the representative of one of the most ancient of the families in its neighbourhood, and whose father, as well as himself, was proprietor of two landed estates near the original seat of their ancestors, it is somewhat unaccountable, that so few particulars as to his history can now be collected, little more than eighty years after his death: That not even a copy of his works can be procured but with the utmost difficulty, although they contain much botanical information, and the most authentic and accurate *description* of the adjoining county of *Tweeddale* ever published, accompanied by the encouragement and praises of one of the most learned antiquaries and elevated characters of his age, Dr Nicolson, Archbishop of Cashell, author of the *English*, *Scottish*, and *Irish Historical Libraries*, printed when Bishop of Carlisle, before the appearance of the *description* which he had examined in manuscript.

Alexander Pennecuik of New Hall, M. D. son of Alexander Pennecuik, Esq. of New Hall, "some-"time chirurgeon to General Bannier "in the Swedish wars, and since "chirurgeon general to the Auxili-"ary Scots Army in England," was born A. D. 1652. It appears he had a younger brother of the name of *James*, to whom one of his poems is addressed, who was a member of the faculty of Advocates.

His father was descended from the Pennecuiks of that *Ilk*, the original pro-

proprietors of the estate of that name, which, as was customary about the eleventh century, they had adopted, and which he still retained. He purchased the estate of New Hall on the North Esk in Edinburgh Shire, in the vicinity of the estate of Pennecuik, A. D. 1646. This property was acquired from a family of the name of Crichtoune, ancestors of the Earls of Dumfries, who were in possession of it A. D. 1520. Although it was contracted within the limits of New Hall *proper*, when sold to Dr Pennecuik's father, it seems at a still earlier period to have been a religious foundation, probably an Abbey or priory, with its Hospitals, still called the back and fore Spittals, with the Spittal hill between them, near it, under the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, and of course including Pennecuik, to have held most of the surrounding district. The nearest objects to the east, and north, are yet named Monk's Haugh, Monk's Burn, Monk's Road, with its front stone and cross, over Monk's Rig, and, opposite to the Rig, on the west side of the Burn, between and the Fore Spittal, the Glebe Croft.

The Pennecuiks of that *Ilk* had other considerable possessions in this part of the country. In the *Description of Tweeddale*, three extensive farms of the name of Slipperfield, a few miles southwest, on the other side of New Hall, from their family estate are mentioned as having belonged to them.

In the life of Baron Sir John Clerk of Pennecuik, in the *Scots Magazine for June* 1802, we have the following particulars on this subject.

"John Clerk, son of William "Clerk merchant burgess in Mon- "trose, was baptized by the Bishop "of Caithness at Fettercairn Decem- "ber 22d 1611. Being, after the "manner of his ancestors, bred a "merchant, he removed into France, "in the year 1634, settled at Paris, "and in a few years acquired a con- "siderable fortune. In the year "1647," the year after the estate of New Hall was purchased by the elder Dr Pennecuik, "he returned to "Scotland, and purchased the lands "and barony of Pennecuik. The "barony of Pennecuik, as it was "formerly written, obviously derives "its name from the Gaelic words "*Beinn na Cuachaig*, the Hill of the "Cuckow. This name is local, and "by degrees was applied to a large "space of ground: it was, however, "very ancient, and had remained, "along with a few more of the Cel- "tic or British proper names of "places, from the time of the expul- "sion of that language from the "Lothians. The former name of "the parish of Pennycook was that "of St Kentigern or Mungo, the "same to whom the Cathedral "Church of Glasgow was dedicated. "A religious house, or Hospital, "near the site of the present New "Hall, endowed with considerable "landed property, is supposed to "have held most of the surrounding "districts. An ancient family of the "name of *Pennecuik*, one of which, "a *physician* and a *poet* of inferior "merit, was proprietor of *New Hall* "in the year 1646, appears to have "been the first that gained a perso- "nal appellation, in the manner of "the barons of the ninth and tenth "centuries, from the spot of ground "properly so called. The time when "the Pennycooks of that *Ilk* were "obliged to alienate their paternal "estate is unknown. The *Crich- "tons* ancestors of the family of "*Dumfries*, the *Sinclairs* of *Roslin*, "and many other powerful families, "had successively lands in the "neighbourhood, and were dange- "rous rivals to a small baron, who "was under the necessity of either "serving or removing. The river "Esk (Uisge,) which rises in the "Pentland Hills, runs by this place

through

" through a deep fractured valley, " into the sea at Musselburgh. The " hollow sequestered glades through " which this current flows are ro- " mantic in the extreme. The whole " of the Lothians being rather bare " of wood and of a uniform appear- " ance, it adds highly to the beauty " of the country, to find in the bo- " som of a glen, the wildest work of " the hand of nature; woods hang- " ing over the red cliffs, swept at " their base by a stream, which, at " some former time, seems to have " torn the mountains in its course," &c. " The environs of the *Esk* " are the *Tempe* of Scotland, *where*, " if *fame* and *probability* may be cre- " dited, her poets have been inspired " and gained immortality. See Ram- " say's preface to his *Gentle Shep-* " *herd.*"

The following explanation of the word *Ilk* is given by the old Earl of Cromarty, in his *Account of Gowrie's Conspiracy*; " The word *Ilk*, in our " *Scots* language, denotes that either " the person has given his name to " the land: or has taken his name " from the land: and this practice " was one of King Malcolm Can- " more's wise inventions; who, find- " ing that oneness in name was a " cause of the clubs and cabals call- " ed Clans, in place of these old pa- " tronymicks, the King did encou- " rage all on whom he conferred any " title of Honour, as of Earl, " Lord, or Baron, to take their de- " nominations from the lands erect- " ed into the Lordship, or Barony; " so to divide, and break the clans, " by loosing the ligament of these " patronymick names; and so, *Di-* " *vide et impera* was his project."

Whatever, for political reasons as stated by his Lordship, may have been the wise encouragement given by Malcolm Canmore to landed proprietors, to induce them to take their Surnames from their estates, the doing so, seems, however, originally to have arisen naturally, and of itself, from the necessity of distinguishing one person from another. If natural causes, and the invitations of convenience, were more frequently inquired into, " wise inventions," it is believed, would not be so numerous as they are accounted.

In the earliest periods of society, when the inhabitants of a district were few in number, and a different term could be affixed as a mark of distinction to each, one name would be sufficient by which to know every individual, and no more would be used. When population increased, and it became requisite to apply the same term to more than one, a second name was necessarily added as a mark of discrimination; and afterwards even a third was found convenient to prevent confusion. Thus, among the Romans, the *Prænomen* corresponded to our Christian name, as Marcus: the *Nomen* to the name of the Family or Clan, as Tullius, or Accius: and the *Cognomen* to that arising from some mark of distinction by which the individual could be unerringly spoken of, as Cicero, from *cicer*, or Plautus from the shape of his feet. Boileau, followed by Pope, accordingly thinks the epithets of great men were in the nature of surnames, and repeated as such.

Among the northern nations, from the peculiarities of the Feudal System, on the increase of population, property in *Land* naturally became a common mark by which to distinguish one person, and one family from another. In many cases, before their acquisition, the individual, in addition to his Christian or *Prænomen*, had been discriminated by some epithet furnished by his figure, complexion, or some personal or mental endowment, giving rise to a corresponding cognomen, which was likewise transferred to his lands, and became the nomen, or family name. Each of his descendants, who had

had similar Christian, and, of course, family names, naturally acquired another cognomen, from an epithet or patronymic, by which to know him, and point him out; the proprietor, or representative of the family, being simply distinguished by the nomen given to the lands prefixed to their name received from it, or to save repetition to the words *of that Ilk.*

The owner commonly gave his name to his property before Malcolm Canmore bestowed lands on his followers, and the feudal forms were rendered more fixt and regular. In other instances, especially after Malcolm Canmore's reign, where the lands had already got a name, the acquirer was particularized by it, added to his prænomen, as the root of a family designation; and his successors were, in the same manner, known as the chiefs or heads of it, by having the name of the lands added to the Nomen familiæ given by them, or were, for abbreviation's sake, entitled, *of that Ilk.*

Thus some heads of families, or chieftains of clans, gave their names *to* their lands; and others took them *from* them; in compliance with a custom, however wisely encouraged afterwards, which had naturally and of itself sprung up from the necessity, common to all nations indiscriminately, of distinguishing one individual from another by some characteristic mark. *S.*

To be continued.

Reply to Doubts on CÆSAR.

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN your number for October 1805, there occurs an article entitled "*Doubts respecting a passage of Cæsar.*" As I had never in a single instance questioned the authenticity of that author, I was not a little astonished to meet with an attempt to invalitate my confidence in his veracity. It is unnecessary to repeat verbatim, the whole of either the original passage alluded to, or its translation, the import of which is, that Cæsar, by a forced march, surprised about the fourth part of the Helvetian army before it had crossed the river Arar, attacked and routed it. On which occasion Cæsar himself makes the following remark: "This canton alone, when it had gone from "home, in the memory of our fathers, had slain L. Cassius the consul, and had sent his army under the "yoke. Thus, either by chance, or "by the design of the immortal "gods, that part of the Helvetian "State which had brought a signal "calamity on the Roman people, "first suffered punishment. On "which occasion, Cæsar revenged "not only public but also private injuries; because his grandfather, "Lucius Piso, had been slain by the "Tigurines, in the same battle in "which they had slain Cassius."

This curious coincidence of events, seems to stagger the faith of your correspondent, and he asks "whether "the fact, *really occurring*, gave birth "to the historian's reflection? or "whether a story, *of such wonderful* "*and happy coincidence*, was not rather fabricated to afford opportunity for the reflection being "made?" He is disposed decidedly to favour the latter opinion.

His preliminary comparison between the extent and rapidity of circulation of events in ancient and modern times, and the relative degree of faith and publicity attached to

to historical facts before and since the insertion of printing, is in general just, but as I apprehend misapplied in the present case. The crude notions of vain unlettered men, or even occurrences of some importance, which took place in distant provinces, might, no doubt, be soon either perverted or entirely forgotten, in an age when it required both pains and expence to promote their promulgation. But the actions of one of the greatest men that ever appeared, performed in one of the most brilliant æras of Roman greatness, and almost under the eye of criticism, would be carefully scrutinized and accurately ascertained. If ever there was a period in the history of nations, when the authenticity of events might be relied on, it was during the contending factions of Cæsar and Pompey. The stake was nothing less than the independence or the subjugation of the world. Italy and its immediate dependencies teemed with talent and learning; political intrigue was carried to its acmé; and not only the actions, but even the expressions of men in elevated stations were subjected to the censure and applause of a thousand different pens. Under such circumstances, we may venture to affirm that truth would be made public, and falsehood brought to light.

To fabricate events that he might indulge in reflection, but ill accords with the acknowledged silence and reserve of Cæsar's character. He condescended occasionally to give into popular notions, either to establish his credit or to extend his influence among his followers; but at all times he appears to be sparing of observation, and confines himself almost exclusively to a modest narration of events. Indeed, when we consider the extensive erudition, and cultivated taste of the author, we are both surprized and disappointed at the paucity of his general remarks.

In Cæsar's army there were men of family and literature, who, no doubt, amused their friends at Rome with a journal of their campaigns, and several of these, at a subsequent period, became among the number of his bitterest enemies; yet they never attempted to invalidate the truth of a single assertion. How intimately acquainted was Cicero with all the plans of Cataline and his coadjutors, even when far from Rome, and how familiar were Pompey and Crassus with every movement of Cæsar?

Is it then likely, that, to establish a coincidence, in itself not so remarkable as many others then familiar to the Romans, and which Cæsar himself indifferently ascribes to chance or to design, he would risk imputation of impotent vanity, and expose himself to the ridicule of his enemies, and the contempt of every honest mind?

Although I cannot at this moment point out the passage, yet I recollect reading of the disgrace of the Roman army under Cassius among the Tigurines. I think it occurs in Livy. And to suppose Julius Cæsar would gravely tell a falsehood about the death of his own grandfather, is, in my opinion, to admit little short of a palpable absurdity. *Z.*

Strictures on "a Tour thro' some of the ZETLAND *Islands in* 1804; *including a concise view of the actual condition of the Peasantry of that Country: by a* ZETLAND *Landlord* *.

THE immediate cause of my writing this paper, is the appearance of one in the Scots Mag. for *Aug.* 1805, entitled, "Remarks made in a tour thro' some of the Zetland islands in 1804," and subscribed *P. N.* If it had been altogether unconnected with discussions which

* Although we do not altogether approve of the tone in which some parts of this

which have already drawn some attention, a few observations on what are, strictly speaking, its contents, might be sufficient to give in reply to it. But as it is, in fact, only a supplement to two other publications which have appeared within these few years, on the state of those islands; as it is an attempt minutely to supply such arguments as had been omitted in them; as it is exactly a repetition of such parts of them as had been least fully refuted; and, lastly, as it boasts, that certain accusations contained in them could not be disproved, but were *slurred over*, it becomes absolutely necessary, for the sake of being understood in the following examination, to give some account of the nature of those two publications.

The first, in the order of time, was published in 1799, under the form of "Observations" on the Zetland Islands: it was considered by the landholders of those islands as a very injurious attack on them in several respects, but more especially in representing them as oppressors of their tenantry. It was replied to in a pamphlet under the form of a letter to the Highland Society, ordered to be printed by several of the principal landholders, in which, in addition to the principal defence by the statement of facts and of argument, it was alledged that the author of the "Observations" had scarcely any opportunity of knowing any thing of the subject from his own experience, and had been industriously misled. The other came out under the form of a vindication of the author of the "Observations:" it was considered as a still more violent attack on the landholders: it is said to be the production of an assistant to some clergyman in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh: he assumed the signature "Vindicator." This was replied to in a pamphlet under the signature of a "Friend to Zetland," which is principally occupied by what it represents, as a just exposition of Vindicator's false statement of facts, and by a number of deductions in which it attempts to show that the statements given by "Vindicator," when clearly understood, overturn his own conclusions. If the concluding paragraph of the "Friend to Zetland" gives a just picture of Vindicator's pamphlet, that work is a very extraordinary specimen of what, in the keenness of controversy, is sometimes presented to the public as authentic evidence. It calls upon "Vindicator," if he attempts to reply by his own pen or thro' any partizan, to clear himself from specified accusations of intentionally misquoting, and not to do, as it says he has hitherto done, but to produce better evidences of the truth of his assertions than pretended quotations from letters to which he affixes no names. Here the controversy seemed to rest till this attempt to renew it again by the insertion of the last part of those "Remarks" by *P. N.* in the Scots Magazine.

It was immediately upon reading in the Magazine for June, that some remarks on the state of the people in Zetland were to appear in the next number, and on perceiving from the remarks that had already been made, of what nature the proposed were likely to be, that I wrote a note to the Editor of the Scots Magazine, of which the following is a copy:

"Sir, in reading in your two last numbers, "Remarks made in a tour thro' some of the Zetland islands in 1804," I observed several statements contrary to fact, which seem to have arisen

this communication are written, yet, both from the important information it contains, and on the principle of "Audi alteram partem," we have thought it our duty to insert it.

arisen either from misinformation or from the writer's misconception of what he had seen. As some of his speculations seem to be founded on those misstatements, I suppose the sooner they are pointed out, the correction will be the more acceptable both to you and him, and therefore take the first opportunity that occurs after perusing your number for June."

"The tourist has been misinformed where he states, that the tenant of Noss island "has not been able to procure a lease of that indurance that would encourage him to make permanent improvements (and that) two or three years *bound* the lease." At the time he visited the island, the tenant possessed a lease for life and two years more, and his former lease he might have had for 14 years, but he preferred to have it for seven."

"The tourist may perhaps not easily comprehend how he has deceived himself in the ferrying scene at the island of Noss, but his mistake is too ludicrous to be pointed out without hurting his feelings."

"He states, that there is no school in the island of Unst: there are several schools for writing, reading, and arithmetic, his misstatement is the more faulty, that he seems rather to have quibbled himself into it, than to have been misinformed."

"There are likewise a number of other mistakes, of less consequence indeed, because they are little capable of being, and he does not seem to make them, the foundations of any conclusions. I shall mention only three, to show your correspondent how liable travellers are to be misled, and eye witnesses to misstate the most obvious circumstances."

"He says, without expressing the least doubt of the truth of any report that he may have heard on the subject, but rather as from his own knowledge, "that the common house mouse has not yet found access to the Island of Unst." The common house mouse is as frequently to be met with in the island of Unst as in any of the other islands, and the case has not been otherwise within the memory of man."

"The description of the castle of Scalloway is as erroneous an attempt at description as could have been made. The castle is as far from being a *square building* as it is possible for a rectangular building to be: it consists of eight sides, not one of which is equal to another, and its length is perhaps double its breadth: so far from consisting of three arched "*flats*," it has never had more than one arched "*flat*;" therefore he has misstated every thing unless the circumstance of its being turreted."

"He states the rent of Noss Island as being L.50: it is only L.40 5s.

"Some absurdly erroneous reasonings, which are implied in the structure of some of his sentences, it is unnecessary to point out, because it does not require any knowledge of Zetland to make them obvious to every reader."

"So many misconceptions and mistakes on matters so obvious, in so few pages, ought to give the writer a diffidence in handling the infinitely more difficult subject which he proposes to introduce in your next number."

"I have not been so explicit as would have been necessary, if this had been intended for insertion in your magazine; because it will be more pleasing to see your correspondent correct himself than to contradict his statements in a separate article. Sir, Yours, &c.

The foregoing note will show, to every reader, *P. N.*'s extreme deficiency of observation, even on matters the most palpable: it likewise shows, that I was so far from wishing to allow him to plunge into the depths

depths of absurdity, for the sake of exposing him the more completely, that I gave him all the opportunity in my power to correct his statements. But it seems to have had little good effect on him, for his remarks on the state of the inhabitants of Zetland, though they were a month later of appearing than promised, were very much in the stile I had suspected, from the former part of his paper, and the evidence much strengthened of his being a dupe to some partizan of Vindicator.

The following expressions, which I shall quote from *P. N.* are seemingly given by him as his own words; but if he is correct in stating that he has not seen the controversial pamphlets, lately published, with respect to Zetland, they are not his own words, the proofs are irresistible to one acquainted with the pamphlets.

P. N. page 579. "But why not," (he adds with energy, &c.) *with energy* are the words of a man who has felt the ridicule once thrown on "why not, why not," and the questions connected therewith, and who wishes to remove it; and consequently he has read the pamphlet in which it was contained. See Friend to Zetland, page 17.

P. N. page 579. "It is the landlord's interest that his tenants should be fed and should multiply; he takes care, *accordingly*, that, even in times of scarcity, none shall perish for want, and he encourages marriage. But, &c." None, except a partizan of Vindicator, and who had likewise read the pamphlets, could possibly have been the original composer of this. See Friend to Zetland, from page 18 to 33.

P. N. page 579 and 580. "They must fish for their masters," quoted three times in so short a space: besides, the same idea repeated in other words. This could never have been done, except by one who had an eye to the pamphlet. See Friend to Zetland, page 12 to 15.

P. N. page 580. "This is an exaction which the landlords who practise it may well wish *to stur ever!*" These are the words of no man who has not been reading the pamphlet.

So many expressions are in this paper of *P. N.*'s, which could not have occurred to one who was not well acquainted with the controversial pamphlets relative to Zetland: and as *P. N.* says that he has had no opportunity of availing himself of the information the pamphlets on that subject contain, if he has not copied immediately from what Vindicator, or his partizans, have written for him, it follows, that his memory is so retentive, that in writing, he has fallen into the very words he had heard from them.

P. N. may be allowed to plead, in defence of his motives, these circumstances of his being intentionally misled; but he certainly will not ask the same indulgence where he has attempted to reason. He says in pages 579 and 580, That it is for the Zetland landholder's interest that their tenants should be poor. Nothing can be more perfect in its kind than this: And, that to make them as poor as possible, in other words, to take care that they possess nothing, is the way to make them dependant. But here, though certainly not correct, he has not so very obviously precluded all possibility of dispute: different people may annex different notions to the terms, dependence and independence. In my opinion, under the laws of Great Britain, most men, of common industry and moderate desires, such as the more frugal part of the Zetland tenantry, are independent: but they are much more under the influence of their landlords, and of society in general, than the poorest tenants are; their stocks would suffer by removal, and where there is much

much, the expence of removal is considerable; the landlords have considerable influence on them, they have all they wish, the power of making them perform their contracts. So far from *P. N.*'s statement being true, the Zetland landlords have no tie over the poorest of their tenants whatever: they have much less than other landlords have; their tenants are almost all fishers, and therefore sailors in a moment, if they choose.

P. N. page 580, "This is an exaction" (a guinea for being allowed to go to the Greenland fishery) "which the landlords who practise it may well wish to *slur over.*" If any thing of this kind in the "Observations," or in Vindicator, has been *slurred over* in the answers to them, it would be from no acquiescence on the truth of the assertion, nor from any admission of impropriety in the act, if real. Many unmeaning things and many praise-worthy actions were mentioned in the "Observations," and by Vindicator, on the stile of accusations. When words were every moment misapplied and twisted, expositions of all the misrepresentations would have filled volumes. But it is not a "fact, that for every lad that goes to the Greenland fishery" "the cottar family to which he belongs must pay *one guinea* of fine;" nor is it true, that it is levied on other pretences, either from the lad himself or his "cottar family." I know many hundreds, who have often gone to Greenland, and who have never been fined: but it is impossible for me to prove a negative on every individual case, when often 700 men go to Greenland in one season. It is, no doubt, both a shorter and an easier process for *P. N.* to say of the whole, that which is not true, than to ascertain of any individual what is true.

A guinea I should suppose a very small fine for a breach of paction, when a boat's crew has been put to much trouble, if not broken up by the desertion of one of its number, at the very moment it was going to commence the fishing: I do not believe any thing so small is accepted. Those who have most property at stake, or who employ the industry of a country, are, of all the world, most interested to preserve the morality of the great body of the people: and even where no particular bargain has been broken, every right of property will authorise such landlords as conceive the resort to Greenland either against their own interest or that of the generality of their tenantry, to make such conditions of tenure with their tenants as may in some measure check that resort. The Zetland men who go to Greenland go almost all to the *English* ships, whose crews are said to be composed of the refuse of seamen, there they acquire indolent, and many other improper habits.

There are, perhaps, a few steady Zetland men who go to Greenland, but the generality who return from thence do much to corrupt the rest of their countrymen.

Page 581. He represents tenants as the sole persons aggrieved by the increase of the butter weights; while the truth is, the proprietors of feued lands, and other proprietors whose lands pay *teinds*, are principally aggrieved by it. The tenants at will suffer from it only in the payment of *casual teinds*, that is teinds on certain moveable stock; and tenants who have leases suffer no more from it, provided the rise of the weights took place before the commencement of their leases. The proprietors have frequently endeavoured to bring back the weights to the supposed former standard, but have not succeeded.

The only paragraph in his whole paper, in which both his information and his judgement seem to be correct, is that in page 581 on teind. But it is very curious to remark, that this very

very lessee of the teinds, whom he mentions with such appropriate disapprobation, is, like himself, a great bawler about oppression; and that the gentleman who principally enabled the poor people to resist the imposition, is one of those he seems to have taken so great a prejudice against, *a Tacksman.*

But he is far from being so correct in what he has said in the following page (582.) on the subject of teinds. The good effects which he proposes are certainly very desirable, but the *means* which he points out would most certainly not have the slightest tendency to produce them. "*The conversion of teinds into money*" could have no *good* effect, and little effect whatever, except to cheat the clergy of their livings. The good effects which he avows would most likely be obtained by enforcing what are called Decreets of Locality.

There are several of *P. N.*'s statements to which it is impossible to reply, but by the most direct and unequivocal contradiction; unless I give him an opportunity to unsay them in his own words, by asking where he learnt them, or what he means by them? For instance, In what part of that country, and at what period, did he find the people of Zetland in a state of vassalage? What does he mean by "a variety of unfavourable circumstances in its civil regulation, of Danish origin," to which he attributes such direful effects? or, Are the Danish circumstances as compleatly chimeras of his own fancy, as the direful effects? In how many instances, and to what extent, did he find *run-rig property* still existing in Zetland? How came he to fall into such an error, as to give it as a general statement, that the landlords in Zetland supply their tenants with *cloths, linens, and finery?* and what put it into his head, to assert still farther, that the tenants are allowed unlimited credit in such articles? Surely it could not be in Zetland that he was told these tales, for I can hardly imagine any person so inordinately disposed to amuse himself at the expence of a stranger, as to attempt such impositions, on the very scene of his romance, where the slightest enquiry must have detected him.

P. N., conscious that his trifling with a subject above his capacity deserved reprehension, has endeavoured, in the end of his paper, to prejudise his readers, by insinuating, that the Zetland landholders have an illiberal dislike to animadversion on the system of management pursued on their estates. So far are they from having any aversion to investigation on that subject, that whenever they have known any person disposed to it, they have always been more liberal than the generality of mankind in similar situations: they have never wrapt themselves up in mute affected consequence; they have constantly promoted the discussion, and challenged the production of evidence.—It is another proof of their confidence on their own integrity, that whenever malice or folly has calumniated them, they have uniformly said what they thought of the detractor, and have never condescended to mollify his venom, by a mitigated expression of their contempt.

The inhabitants of the main-land of Scotland, from the remote situation of the Zetland islands, seldom visit them: those that do, view a novel system of management, with all the prejudices of foreigners: generally, however, they come without the diffidence natural to compleat strangers, because every thing else tells them they are at home. Under these circumstances, unless they have both a considerable share of good sense, and opportunity of the best information, they will most probably carry away with them, an unfa-

favourable impression of the principle which regulates the connection between the proprietors and tenants of those islands. To the disgrace of mankind, detraction is more eagerly propagated than praise: to the honour of the British character, the slightest report of oppression rouses more attention than the best authenticated evidence, either of private worth, or public spirit; the competition for the public ear is not equal, and the unfavourable impression is communicated, to many who are incapable of deceiving themselves, if they had the opportunity of being eye-witnesses.

The inhabitants of the Zetland islands compose a very small society, they are necessarily often among these fellow denizens in this part of the country, and they naturally wish to remove those unfavourable impressions. When a general charge of oppression is made, the opprobrium is to be divided among so very small a number of proprietors, that each individual, of the the least spirit, very properly wishes to repel it. If they were either a much larger society among themselves, or much more confined to their own society, they would probably feel as indifferent to the opinions of their neighbours, as the inhabitants of one independent state feel to the opinions of those of another.

It is a very common, tho' stupid error, to mistake the effect for the cause; and the division of employments has been clamorously invited, by ignorant speculators, to precede the acquisition of an extensive market. Thus the most common objection that has ever been made to the system of management in Zetland, is, that the occupations of fishing, and of farming, have not been yet separated over the greater part of the country. But it ought to be recollected, that this division has not yet completely taken place, even on the mainland of Great Britain, penetrated in every direction with the facilities of land and water carriage, and possesing at once, in the highest perfection, the appropriate advantages of each; in variety of situation or climate, and extent of consumption, a world within itself: and that at this day, several considerable districts in it, instead of being completely turned to these most appropriate purposes, as parts of the great system of reciprocal accommodation, are in some measure misused in the varied production better suited to more secluded regions. How can it be expected, that Zetland, under a climate less favourable for agriculture than any part of the mainland of Great Britain, and without the facility of a land communication, for transmitting the produce of a grazing system to an equally advantageous market, should precede, or even keep pace with any part of it, in the introduction of farming on a great scale, or as a profession entirely separate from every other.

The Zetland islands have never been indebted for what little improvement they have received, to any extraneous capital whatever; and there has been less particular attention of Government to their improvement, than to that of any other part of the kingdom; in every step which they have advanced, the natives have been obliged to conduct the whole operations by their own enterprise, and with their own means alone, from the creation of the market, to the production of the commodity, and event he maintainence of the intercourse with other countries, since the period of the exclusion of foreigners from their coasts, at the union of Great Britain into one kingdom, till, of late years, that other capital has generally been employed in the foreign export trade. While the attention of all Europe was directed to unoccupied and al-

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most boundless regions in all the most productive climates, there was little thought bestowed on the neighbouring, but scantier and less favoured spots: and while all the enterprise of Europe, and the trade of Great Britain, were searching out, and fertilizing the boundaries of the earth, the little trade of Zetland had to search out for itself, that very Europe, and that Britain. Far less was the task which the other northern inhabitants of the kingdom had to perform; with a ready market, and an easy transport, they had not even to think for themselves; they had only to produce what they saw in demand, and they long neglected even that. If, from the force of situation, the Zetland islands are at last to be left behind, we have only to regret, that their lot has not been such as the early enterprise of their inhabitants deserved.

Within these last 70 years, by the extension of the establishments for fishers, there has been much done to obtain, on the spot, some part of that consumption of the less portable productions of the lands which the insular situation has in some measure denied abroad. How far an equal population, and consumption, might have been obtained by other means, or in what other manner an equal fishing establishment might have been constituted, I shall not at present enquire; but certain it is, that no other mode of industry is so obviously pointed out by the circumstances of the country as fishing, and that the establishment of fishers, on small farms, is rendered eligible, from the little demand of land for other purposes, and necessarily, from the local situation, and small capitals in the country, almost the only means of furnishing them and their families with some means of employment in all seasons, and in all weathers in a precarious climate: and that the dispersion of the families in single houses, or in small hamlets, on different parts of the coast, affords a facility of procuring fuel, which would be lost to large villages,

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

Biographical Sketch of the late Dr CARLYLE.

DR *Alexander Carlyle* was born about the year 1721, and was one of the most distinguished characters which the last age has produced. He received his education at the universities of Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Leyden. While he attended these celebrated schools of learning, his elegant and manly accomplishments gained him admission into the most polished circles, at the same time that the superiority of his understanding, and the refinement of his taste, introduced him to the particular notice of men of science and literature. Having gone through the usual exercises prescribed by the church of Scotland, he was presented to the living of Inveresk, near Edinburgh, about the year 1747. In this situation he remained for the long period of fifty-eight years. His talents as a preacher were of the highest order, and contributed much to introduce into the Scottish pulpit an elegance of manner and delicacy of taste, to which this part of the united kingdom was formerly a stranger, but of which it has lately afforded some brilliant examples. In the General Assembly of the church of Scotland, Dr Carlysle was long accustomed to take an active part, and he had the satisfaction to find, that, to the boldness and vigour of the measures recommended by him, some of the wisest of his brethren imputed the restoration of tranquillity to the church, after it had long been disturbed by faction and dissen-

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sion. He acted uniformly with Dr Robertson, Dr Blair, and other distinguished associates, with whom he lived also on the most intimate footing of private friendship. It was owing chiefly to his active exertions, that the Church of Scotland, in consideration of their moderate incomes, and of their living in official houses, were exempted from the severe pressure of the house and window tax. With this view he spent sometime in London, and was introduced at court, where the elegance and dignity of his appearance and manner are said to have excited both surprize and admiration. He succeeded in his object; though it is remarkable that no clause to that purpose was introduced into the act. The ministers are even charged annually with the duty; but the collectors receive private instructions that no steps be taken to enforce payment. Public spirit was a conspicuous part of the character of Dr Carlyle. The love of his country seemed to be the most active principle of his heart, and the direction in which it was guided at a period most threatening to the good order of society, was productive of incalculable benefit among those to whom his influence extended. He was so fortunate in his early days as to form an acquaintance with all those celebrated men whose names have added splendour to the literary history of the 18th century. Smollet, in his expedition of "Humphry Clinker," a work in which fact and fiction are curiously blended, mentions that he owed to Dr Carlyle his introduction to the literary circles of Edinburgh. After mentioning a list of celebrated names, he adds, "These acquaintances I owe to the friendship of Dr Carlyle, who wants nothing but inclination to figure with the rest upon paper.

Dr Carlyle was a particular friend of Mr Home, so celebrated as the author of Douglas: and that tragedy, if we are not misinformed, was, previous to being represented, submitted to his revision. He exerted, as may be supposed, his utmost efforts to oppose that illiberal persecution which was raised against Mr Home by the puritanical spirit, which, though by that time somewhat mitigated, was still far from being extinguished in this country. Dr Carlyle rendered another essential service to literature in the discovery of Collins's "Ode on the superstitions of the Highlands." The author, on his deathbed, had mentioned it to Dr Johnson as the best of his poems; but it was not in his possession, and no search had been able to discover a copy. At last, Dr Carlyle found it accidentally among his papers, and presented it to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in the first volume of whose transactions it was published; and by the public in general, as well as by the author himself, it has always been numbered among the finest productions of that exquisite poet. It was indeed much to be regretted that Dr Carlyle favored the world with so little from his own pen, having published scarcely any thing except the report of the parish of Inveresk in the Statistical account of Sir John Sinclair, and some detached sermons. It is understood however that he has left behind him a large collection of valuable materials, the charge of publishing which he committed to a few of his most intimate friends, with whose qualifications he was well satisfied. These, no doubt, will be happy to embrace the opportunity of doing justice to the memory of a friend whom they loved and revered, and whose loss will long be deplored by the country and the church.

Dr Carlyle died at Inveresk, on the 25th of August 1805, in the 84th year of his age. Mrs Carlyle, a woman of superior understanding and accomplishments, died two years before

fore him. He had several children, and one daughter, who had grown up; but he was so unfortunate as to lose them all long, before the period of his own death.

Since the death of Dr Carlyle, Mr Home and Dr Ferguson only remain of that illustrious class of cotemporaries, who adorned the last age of Scottish literature.

Antiquity of the English Language.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AS you have been kind enough to insert my first attempt to prove the antiquity of the English language, I shall now proceed farther to establish that important truth, by illustrations from the Greek language; and for the benefit of your readers at large, shall express the Greek words in English characters, that the Etymologies adduced may be obvious to the meanest capacity.

I am,
SIR,
Yours, &c.

Nov. 17th, 1805. *R. H.*

English.	*Greek.*
Brose, - -	Brosis,
Theme, - -	Thema,
Coof, - - -	Kouphos,
Stomagast -	Stomachastos,
Metre, - -	Metron,
Centre, - -	Kentron,
Spasm, - -	Spasmos,
Schism, - -	Schisma,
Antagonist, -	Antagonistos,
Antidote, -	Antidotos,
Diameter, -	Diametros,
Ache, - -	Aché, &c.

The above *Synopsis*, to which I could easily add 2000 additional words from the Greek, must convince even the most incredulous and sceptical, that the Greek language is derived from the English. I have forborne to mention the Greek technical terms, which are pure English, almost without a single exception. Another circumstance which establishes the originality of the English language, is, that the Greek derivatives (monosyllables excepted) are in all instances longer than the corresponding words in the English language; and it is a fact unanimously agreed on by Etymologists, that the derivatives are always longer than the primitives.

It was my intention still farther to elucidate this important subject, by analysing a few Greek words, whose connection with the English might appear more remote, when Mr M——, an acquaintance of mine, happened to pop in, and challenged me to trace the affinity of Babel, Keraunos, Typtó, and Boanerges, to the English language. With an analysis of these words, therefore, which (with the exception of Babel) may be properly reckoned Greek, I shall at present conclude.

Babel. i. e. Babble, an English verb, signifying to stammer, or speak unintelligibly. Could any word be purer English, or more expressive of that dilemma in which the poor fellows found themselves, when they were totally unintelligible to one another. Moses has no where ventured to assert that the Hebrew was anterior to the English language. Indeed the very name of this tower, which all the nations of the earth were assembled to build, must have convinced him, and must convince all mankind to remotest posterity, that the English was the primitive, and at that time the universal language. For had it been otherwise, how could all the nations of the earth have unanimously

nimously agreed in giving it an English name, viz. *Babble.*

Keraunos. i. e. Care own us. This word in the Greek signifies thunder, one of the most awful and impressive phænomena of nature. What more natural, during a thundering storm, than to exclaim, Lord have mercy on us—Lord save us,—Care own us &c. When the English first settled in the Archipelago, on their way from Babel to Britain, they had no word to signify thunder, and adopted the exclamation which the phenomenon extorted, viz. Care own us, which the Greeks, their descendants, corruptly pronounce Keraunos.

Typto. i. e. Tiptoe. This verb in the Greek signifies to whip or flog. Whoever has been flogged at school, will have no difficulty of tracing the affinity between the Greek Typto and the English Tiptoe. An hundred times have I startled about on my tiptoes when under the discipline of the strap. I shall only add, that wherever names are taken from the effects instead of the causes (as in this and the last case) it is a proof of high antiquity; effects being obvious, but causes more remote, and generally beyond the reach of investigation, in the rude ages of society.

Boanerges. i. e. Bow-Energies. This gentleman's name has been sadly mangled. Some have called him the son of *Thunder*—Others have derived his name from *Bono* the Greek verb, to roar, and *Ergon*, Work. The only point in which they agree is, that he was a bold fellow; and, in fact, so he was. It is well known that a bow is a warlike engine of great antiquity, and that energy signifies strength; and in the plural, a concentration or plurality of strengths. The name, therefore, without the least straining, naturally means *Strong-Bow*, and this gentleman was, without doubt, an ancestor of the famous *Strong-Bow* Earl of *Kent.* If any person think this Etymology overstrained, I would advise him to consider *Georgius Sophocardius* (George Wishart) mentioned by Buchanan to have been burnt at St Andrew's; and I feel no hesitation in appealing to every literary and patriotic Briton, whether there is not infinitely more affinity between *Bow-Energies* and *Strong-Bow*; than between *Sophocardius* and *Wishart.*

Anecdotes of the COURT *and* GOVERNMENT *of* DENMARK.

(From Carr's Northern Summer, and Andersen's Tour in Zealand.)

AS the King resided at this time in the palace, we could not see it, and from all that I could learn, we had not much occasion for regret. He passes much of his time here, which he divides between billiards, romances, and his flute; he enjoys good health, but his mind is so infirm that his royal functions seldom exceed the signing of state papers. I was much disappointed in not having the honour of being presented to the Crown Prince, who at this time was at Holstein with that able and excellent minister Count Bernstoff. The Prince is virtually the sovereign of the kingdom, as his father has for many years presented only the phantom of a King. The misfortunes of the august mother of the Prince, his virtues and his wisdom, unite to render him very interesting to an Englishman. In person, I was informed that he was short and slender, his eyes are of a light blue, his nose aquiline, his face singularly fair, and his hair almost white; his mind is very capacious, cultivated, and active; his disposition is very amiable: and in the discharge of

of his august duties, he is indefatigable. He is an enemy to dissipation and parade, and avoids the latter upon all but necessary occasions: his virtues constitute his guard of honour, and excite distinction and respect wherever he moves: in his youth he was a Prince of great promise, and every blossom has ripened into fruit. At the age of sixteen he effected a revolution in the councils, and crushed the powerful ambition of the sanguinary Juliana Maria, and consigned her intriguing and turbulent spirit to the shades an dseclusion of Friedensberg, by a masterpiece of discretion, eloquence, and policy.

If the Prince has any fault, it is that he does not sufficiently appreciate the genius of his country, which is more commercial than military. Impelled by a martial enthusiasm, he appears to consider the encouragement of commerce as an object less worthy of his notice, than the discipline, and perhaps superfluous augmentation of his troops, whose energies will, in all human probability, be long confined to defensive operation; yet in another mode this Prince has sagaciously consulted the interests of his country, and the happiness of his people, by abstaining from any material participation in those conflicts which have so long deteriorated the interests of the rest of Europe. Small in size and resources, Denmark has every thing to lose and nothing to gain. A dwarf among giants, had she moved in the general confusion, she would have been crushed by some powerful foe, or trodden upon by some ponderous ally. The king's daughter is married to the Prince of Augustenbourg, and is spoken of as a very beautiful and accomplished woman. The daughters of Prince Frederic, the brother of the King, and favourite son of Juliana Maria, are also much beloved and admired. —The palace is not large, but it is handsome; and its delightful situation, and vicinity to the city, render it a most eligible retreat for the Prince Royal. Here, in the bosom of his family, this amiable Prince reposes from the fatigues of an unremitted attention to the duties of his exalted station; while the dexterity with which he steers his bark along the dangerous shoal of politics claims the admiration of the world.

The Prince married Maria daughter of Prince Charles Stadtholder of Holstein. Several children were the fruit of their union, of whom the Princess Carolina is the only survivor. She is about ten years old, but excluded from inheriting the crown by the laws of Denmark, which confine the succession to heirs male. This has several times afforded the people grounds to evince their affection to the Prince, by expressing their heartfelt regret, that the throne of Denmark was not likely to be filled by his immediate descendant; but it was never more cordially manifested than on the 13th of February 1802.

In the morning of that day, the cannon announced the delivery of the Princess. The people anxiously listened for a second, and third discharge *, but their wishes were disappointed, and a certain gloom clouded every face in the city. Notwithstanding which, when night approached, all sacrificed their personal feelings. The city was illuminated, and the hut emulated the palace in testimony of unfeigned loyalty and joy.

When the Princess was sufficiently recovered to go abroad, she visited the Theatre. The streets through which the Royal family had to pass, were brilliantly embellished with devices, and otherwise disposed to give eclat to the occasion.

On the royal personages entering their

* On the birth-day of a Prince, the guns are fired three times.

their box, they were, quite contrary to custom, greeted with the enthusiastic acclamations of the audience: and at their departures from the theatre, the populace, amid thundering huzzas, surrounded the royal party with such eagerness and impetuosity, that the guards were compelled to recede, and suffer them to follow the carriage.

The court days in summer are few; in winter there is a levee once a fortnight, on these days there are suppers, when strangers, upon the presumption of their having the rank of Colonels, are invited. At this meeting the number of men and women is equal, and all precedence, except that of the Royal Family, is determined by drawing lots, as at a ball in England. In the winter, when people aggregate from necessity together, the social meetings in Copenhagen are said to be very frequent, and delightful, and the ministers are very polite to strangers well introduced.

The action of the second of April was of too short a duration to produce any other impression on the country than a temporary irritation, and the event of that day taught her the impolicy, and danger of departing from a state of unequivocal neutrality; at the same time, it displayed to the world what never yet was questioned, the valour and enthusiastic patriotism of the Danes. It will be considered, however, as somewhat singular, that, for two successive years, they commemorated the return of that day as a day of victory. A whimsical Dane adopted another mode of softening the affair, by endeavouring to prove what was his own irremoveable conviction, that Lord Nelson was of Danish extraction. They now, however, confine themselves to the glory of a gallant but unavailing resistance, and in a little lapse of time their love for the English will return to its former channels.

A few miles from the capital, on one side of the public road, is a plain and simple monument, expressive of the condition of those who raised it: it was erected by the peasants of the late Count Bernstoff, in gratitude of their liberation. Curiosity led me one day into the principal court of judicature, it was a handsome large room, in a range of buildings in which the governor of the city resides, the throne was in front, twelve judges presided attired in rich costume; there were only two advocates present, who wore embroidered capes and blue silk gowns. The laws of Denmark, without exception to the forest laws, are simple and wholesome, and are impartially administered. Although the king is despotic, justice does not appear, preceded by corruption, and followed by famine. There is one law in Denmark, which restrains the tyranny of parents towards their children, that deserves to be particularly mentioned: No parent can, by his own act, disinherit his child, if he thinks that his son will dishonour him, and dissipate his fortune, he cannot change the usual channel of his property, without applying to the sovereign for permission, who, in council, cautiously considers the allegation and answer; and thus the refusal or permission is the result of a public process. Admirable as the laws of England are, it would be well if such a law as this, adapted to the genius of the constitution, could be introduced. Alas! in England, how often is the happiness of an excellent child sacrificed to the unnatural caprice or pride of an angry, foolish, mercenary parent!

The mildness of the Danish government is such, that when the King and the subject, as is frequently the case, happen to be engaged in litigation,

gation, respecting titles to land, the judges are recommended, if the point be dubious, to decree in favour of the subject. A short time before we arrived, a woman had been found guilty of murder, and she was sentenced only to four years solitary confinement. The Crown Prince is unwilling to see the sword of justice stained with human blood: he is merciful almost to a fault. The internal taxes are raised or reduced at the discretion of the King, which, with the customs and a toll upon exports and imports, the duties paid by foreigners, and his own demesne lands and confiscations, constitute the revenue of the crown. The land tax *ad valorem* is admirably managed in Denmark, by which the soil is charged according to its fertility, which is estimated by the quantity of grain required to sow a certain quantity of land. This tax is formed into classes; the peasants have no assignable property in the soil like tenants in England upon long leases; they contract with their lord to cultivate so much land, in the manner prescribed by the ordinances respecting agriculture, and pay their rent either in money or provision.—Such is the law now, that they can experience no oppression.

Description of HAMBURGH.

From Mangourit's Travels in Hanover.

THE city of Hamburgh is of a circular form, nearly six miles in circumference. Its walls are defended both by bulwarks and other external works, and by deep ditches. It has six gates, and four entrances by water, two from the Alster and two from the Elbe. A line of fortifications extends a mile above the city, from the great bason of the Alster to the Elbe; and on the opposite side of the basin, below the town, stands the citadel named *L'Etoile Leonæ* which is considered by the Hamburghers as impregnable. Hamburgh is by them said to contain thirty thousand houses, and nearly a hundred and eighty thousand inhabitants; but according to M. Fabry, it contains only an hundred thousand, of whom three thousand five hundred are Jews. In this latter opinion I am disposed to concur.

The public edifices do not merit any particular description. Their churches, of Gothick architecture, are open the whole day; in some of them are libraries. There are six large market places; many hospitals, among which is that of the orphans, possessing a revenue of sixty or seventy thousand livres; that for marine invalids, in which the widows and children of those who have lost their lives in the public service are also maintained; a fourth, for the poor, the blind, the lame, and the old; and a fifth, instituted for the treatment of the small pox and other epidemical distempers.

The prison for criminals is situated in the same building which is occupied by the executioner, not a very comfortable circumstance, even to the innocent. Whenever sentence of death is pronounced against a malefactor, he is conducted into an upper apartment, accommodated with a good bed, and refused nothing he could desire in his melancholy situation; while a clergyman attends, to offer him every consolation which the gospel can afford. On the way to the place of execution stands an ancient monastery, now possessed by the Lutherans, who are, as formerly, obliged to present him with a glass of wine.

The government is vested in a senate and three colleges, the members of which are chosen from among the citizens. The former centers in it-

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self the whole exercise of the sovereignty; the latter is allowed to interfere only in the disposal of the public money. The Hamburghers are in a situation extremely singular; though said to be free, they are subject in fact to the King of Denmark, who even pretends to the right of exercising certain privileges within their city. They neither send a member nor have any vote in the diet of Ratisbon; they are subject to the divisions of the German empire, and pay annually the sum of eighty thousand crowns for the protection of the Emperor.

There are in Hamburgh above two hundred sugar houses; above a thousand workmen are employed in its cotton manufactories, and on an average, twelve hundred vessels annually enter its port.

No city in the north of Europe is better situated than Hamburgh, for the purposes of foreign and domestic commerce. By the Elbe it maintains a traffic with all the world; but its internal trade, which is a grand nursery for seamen, extends to Lubeck and the Baltic; although the Danes, by the canal of Trave, are in possession of the keys of the sound. By means of the rivers which flow into the Elbe, Upper Saxony, Germany, Bohemia, and Austria, pour into Hamburgh all their rich and various productions. By the Flavel and the Spree, ships make their way into the marquisate of Brandenburg; and traversing the canal, fed by the Alder and the Spree, which enters the country of the great Frederic, they penetrate even into Silesia, Moravia, and Poland.

Klopstock died at Hamburgh a few months since. All the members of the senate, and the most distinguished citizens, assisted at his funeral. It cannot fail to produce a beneficial effect on the minds of the multitude, to witness such marked respect paid to the memory of individuals who have merited distinction, not by martial achievements, but by sublime productions, calculated to dry the tears which ambition has caused to flow. What astonishment must it not cause to see the respect paid by the citizens of a commercial republic to the memory of this justly celebrated poet! But it is not unusual to discover, in Hamburgh, senators and magistrates, bankers and traders, actuated by sentiments similar to those of Anacharsis.

The commercial quarter of Hamburgh is full of stir and activity, but I thought the interior of the city dull and uninteresting: by a Frenchman, indeed, it would be considered as a place of banishment. The present government is well known to possess no influence beyond the precincts of the city, nor do the citizens possess any territorial property; for we cannot reckon as such the small portion of land which surrounds the town, or the little port of Cuxhaven, with its peninsular bailiwick. During the last war, when all communication with the continent was cut off except by the Elbe, Hamburgh became the commercial depot of the English; but the peace of Luneville, and the occupation of Hanover, have greatly altered the political relations of the continent.

During the deliberations of the senate, the gates of the city are shut. One day a citizen, irritated at the smile that escaped me on viewing this ceremony, said to me, "Do you believe, that if Buonaparte was before our walls they would be opened to him?" The only reply necessary to this absurd question is, to display the strength of the force of Hamburgh. It consists of a police legion amounting to *at least*, seven hundred men and kept under *rigorous* discipline. These men are so very corpulent, that they appear to me much better fitted to fill places at home than to serve in the vanguard of an army. I must not omit to mention a squadron of dragoons, as well as a corps of cavalry.

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Account of Manuscripts found at HERCULANEUM.

(*From Kotzebue's Travels in Italy.*)

THE most remarkable objects in the museum at Portici are the manuscripts found in two chambers of a house at Herculaneum. Though they have been so frequently described, they must be seen, to furnish a correct idea of them. They resemble cudgels reduced to the state of a cinder, and in part petrified; are black and chesnut-brown; lie in many glass cases; and unfortunately are so decayed, that, under every one of them, a quantity of dust and crumbs is to be perceived. Being rolled up together in the manner of the ancients, and perhaps also gradually damaged by the moisture penetrating through the ashes, it appears almost impracticable ever to decypher a syllable of them. But for the industry and talent of man nothing is impossible, and his curiosity impels him to the most ingenious inventions.

The machine by which the manuscripts are unrolled, is of such a nature that I despair of describing it clearly. It resembles, yet only in the exterior, a bookbinder's frame on which he usually sews his books. The manuscript rests on some cotton in the bow of two ribbands; with one end fastened above in cords, exactly like the curtain of a theatre. Goldbeater's-skin is then laid on with the white of an egg in very small stripes, by means of a pencil, in order to give something to hold by. To this skin silk threads are fastened: which, together with the ribband, wind above round the peg, in the same manner as the string of a violin. When the workman has, with the skin, laid hold of however small a part of the manuscript; and, by means of a sharp pencil, has loosened the first leaf as much as possible; he turns the peg with the greatest precaution, and is happy if he succeeds so far as to unroll a quarter of an inch; upon which he begins the operation afresh. It must not, however, be imagined that this quarter of an inch, which was undone with such infinite difficulty, remains a connected whole. Not at all: it rather resembles a piece of tinder that is full of holes.

After the workman has gained thus much of the flimsy leaf, he carries it, with his breath held in, to a table, and gives it to the copyists.—These men must be very expert in distinguishing the letters. Their task is not only transcribing, but drawing: for they copy the whole leaf, with all its vacancies, in the carefullest manner; after which a man of learning tries to supply the parts that are wanting. These supplements are, of course, very arbitrary. There is scarcely a line in which some letters or words are not wanting; often whole lines, or whole periods, must be filled up.—What a wide field for conjecture! What is thus supplied, is written in red ink, between the black; we may therefore instantly perceive, at first sight, how much belongs to the original, and how much has been added. It is said that the manuscripts are also to be printed: in that case, I anticipate how the linguists of Europe will employ themselves in cavilling, each in his way, at the supplies which have been thus made, or substituting others in their room.

The endless trouble which the whole must occasion, may be conceived. It was some time ago near-

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ly laid aside, as every thing else is here; but the Prince of Wales has taken it upon himself, and defrays the expences, without giving offence to the royal sportsman of Naples.—Eleven young persons unfold the manuscripts, two others copy them, and a meritorious and zealous Englishman, named Hayter, has the direction of the whole. He assured me, that the persons employed began to work with greater skill and expedition than some years ago. He by no means despairs of decyphering all the six hundred manuscripts still extant; and does not doubt of finding a Menander and an Ennius, as he flatters himself with having already found a Polybius, in his work. The very day before I visited the museum, he had discovered an unknown author named Colotos *.

His business requires a philosophical temper. As the name of the author is always put on the last page, he cannot know whose work it is till that leaf is unrolled. Seven Latin authors have fallen into Mr Hayter's hands; but unfortunately all in such a state that it was not possible to open them whole. He complained the more of this, as there appeared to be among them a work of Livy's; at least, it was certainly an historical work written in his style, and began with a speech in which much was said of a family of Acilius. Unfortunately, no more could be made of it. Mr Hayter lamented that the first person to whom the manuscripts had been entrusted (a Spaniard named Albuquerque) had thrown them all together; for he himself thought that they might have been of various merit in the different chambers in which they were placed.

At present five writers have been discovered: Philodemus, of whom the most works have been found, and among others a treatise on the vices which border on virtues—certainly a very copious subject, if it has been discussed with ability; Epicurus; Phædrus; Demetrius Phalereus; and now Colotos. Mr Hayter is not perfectly satisfied with finding nothing but philosophical works; yet he says that even in these many historical notices yet unknown are interspersed. There is, for example, a treatise on anger, containing an instance in which Bacchus punished Cadmus for indulging that passion; a circumstance of which we were never before informed. All travellers interested for the sciences, will catch (as I did) with eagerness, every word from the mouth of the meritorious Hayter, and join with me in wishing him health. He is fully possessed of every other requisite qualification.

In a fresh conversation with Mr Hayter, I have learnt that the manuscript of Colotos lately found contains a refutation of Plato's treatise on friendship. Mr Hayter has also traced the name of Colotos in Plutarch; who has written against him, as he has against Plato. Thus it was the same with the ancient philosophers as with those of our times.

A new and important discovery has been made within these few days. The writings of Epicurus have hitherto been found only in detached parts, but now they have been met with altogether. This manuscript is in the best state of preservation, and Hayter will now be able to rectify his own former supplements by the original. It must be extremely interesting for an intelligent man, to be able to ascertain, in such a case, whether he has properly supplied the sense.—An hundred and thirty manuscripts are either actually unrolled or unrolling.

SCOTTISH

* Κωλωτης.

Travels to discover the Source of the Nile, in the years 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, and 1773. by James Bruce of Kinnaird, Esq. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged; to which is prefixed a Life of the Author, by Alex. Murray. 7 vols. 8vo. with a 4to volume of plates, 4l. 16s; l.p. 7l. 7s. Constable & Co. and Manners and Miller, Edinburgh, Longman & Co. London.

AMONG the various productions of modern literature, a conspicuous place is occupied by voyages and travels. These, in the last century, have multiplied beyond all former example, and have attracted the attention of all descriptions of readers. To the philosophical student, they have furnished ample materials for the history both of nature and of man; while those who read only for amusement, have been supplied with an ample fund of rational entertainment.

Among the numerous race of our modern travellers, none perhaps have equalled in celebrity the subject of our present notice. The distance and strangeness of the countries through which he travelled, and still more, the lively and interesting manner in which his adventures are related, made them universally sought for, and read with avidity. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the work, the first edition was quickly disposed of; and Mr Bruce had begun to make preparations for a second, when his death, immediately occurring, prevented its completion.

Travels into an unknown country possess certainly a superior degree of interest; but they are at the same time liable to this danger, that, as the traveller has no means of proving his assertions, the incredulity of mankind is apt to revolt at every thing which does not agree with their own habits and pre-conceived opinions. In no case has this scepticism risen to a greater height than in that of Mr Bruce; insomuch that some have even doubted his ever having entered Abyssinia. But of late, since the neighbouring countries have become a frequent resort of travellers, this scepticism has gradually vanished; his narratives, which appeared most improbable, have been either confirmed, or rendered probable by the prevalence of similar customs among other nations; and if some little allowance must still be made for colouring and exaggeration, the leading facts seem to be placed almost beyond the reach of doubt. In these circumstances, the publishers of the present edition, on becoming possessed of the copyright, thought it advisable, not only to prefix a life of the author, but to annex such documents and illustrations as might tend to illustrate and confirm his statements. Mr Murray, the Editor, has accordingly undertaken this task, and seems to have executed it with great industry and success. He has not only examined all the reports of travellers which could throw light upon the subject, but has acquired the languages of the country, the Ethiopic, Arabic, Amharic, and has discovered an extensive acquaintance with the ancient and modern history of the neighbouring countries.

In considering this work, we shall take notice, first, of the life of the author prefixed, and shall then proceed to the travels themselves, and in particular to the different additions which have been made to the present edition.

JAMES BRUCE of Kinnaird was born at the family residence of that name,

name, in the county of Stirling, in Scotland, on the fourteenth day of December 1730. Of the first years of his life nothing particular is remembered. Though strongly formed, he did not promise, while a youth, that athletic constitution and stature, which he attained in manhood. He was subject to complaints in his breast resembling the disease which, soon after his birth, had occasioned the death of his mother.—His temper, contrary to the character which it afterwards assumed, was gentle and quiet: as he advanced in life it became bold, hasty, and impetuous; accompanied however with a manly openness, and its usual concomitant, a warm and generous heart.

On his arriving at the age of eight years, his father began to consider what education he should give to the apparent heir of his fortune. After some deliberation, and after taking the advice of his friend Mr Hamilton of Wishaw, an Ayrshire gentleman, an English classical education appeared most advisable.—The schools there were supposed to be superior to any that Scotland then possesed; and it appeared of importance to preserve him from any taint of Jacobitism, which was then extremely prevalent in the latter country. He was therefore sent to London, to the care of Counsellor Hamilton, brother-in law to his father, with whom he resided for a year; and was then sent to the school of a Mr Graham. But not making here the progress that was expected, he was removed in 1742 to the school of Harrow on the hill, then conducted by Dr Cox, and here he appears to have made a very rapid proficiency. He continued there till May 1746, and along with a knowledge of the ancient languages, acquired the acquaintance of several persons of ability and distinction; particularly the late Daines Barrington. As it was thought unadvisable to remove him to Scotland so long as the rebellion lasted, he was placed for a year at an academy, where he acquired French, arithmetic, and geometry; to which he added those ornamental accomplishments which recommend their possessor to the circles of fashion, and which were afterwards of no small use in procuring him the admiration of those barbarous nations among whom he travelled.

In May 1747 he arrived in Scotland, and spent the summer and autumn in the society of his friends, and in field sports, to which he contracted an extreme attachment. He had at first intended devoting himself to the English church, but had now changed this profession for that of an advocate; with a view of preparing himself for which, he commenced next year his studies in Edinburgh. He attended Mr Mackenzie, Professor of Civil or Roman Law, Mr Erskine of Cardross, Professor of Scots Law, and Mr Macky, Professor of Universal History. But he seems to have been strongly repelled by the dryness of this study: and the blank leaves of Heineccius's Elements were found covered with sentences from the Italian poets. Being obliged to remove to the country in Spring, in consequence of a complaint in his breast, he bid adieu at the same time to all thoughts prosecuting farther the study of law. India now offered itself to his active and adventurous mind, as a place where a splendid fortune might be rapidly acquired. He set out for London accordingly, in order to prosecute this intention; but during his residence there, happening to meet with Miss Adriana Allan, an amiable and beautiful young woman, he was so much captivated with her, as instantly, for her sake, to renounce his prospects of Asiatic wealth. The parents of the young lady gave their cordial consent; and Mr Allan, being an extensive wine merchant, admitted Mr

Bruce

Bruce to a share in the business.—This union, however, was followed only by a very short period of happiness. A few months after, Mrs Bruce discovered symptoms of a consumption, which continually gaining ground, she was advised, as a last resource, to try the air of the South of France. But on reaching Paris, she was so overcome by illness, and the fatigue of travelling, as to be unable to proceed farther, and expired in a week after their arrival. In the following letter to his father, Mr Bruce gives an account of the particulars of this melancholy event, as well as his own feelings on the occasion.

Markfane, Nov. 12. 1754.

DEAR SIR,

I received yours of the 28th ult. If I could be susceptable of more grief, I should have been much concerned for my good friend Mr Hay; but my distress at present does not admit of augmentation. Death has been very busy amongst my relations of late. My poor wife, my kind uncle *, who had been always a tender father to me, both gone in eight months! God Almighty do with me as he sees best! When I reflect upon what I have suffered these three years past, I am much more inclined to pray for my life being shortened than for a prolongation of it, if my afflictions must have no end but with my being. My mind is so shocked, and the impressions of that dreadful scene at Paris so strongly fixed, that I have it every minute before my eyes as distinctly as it was then happening. Myself a stranger in the country; my servants unacquainted with the language and country, my presence so necessary among them, and indispensibly so with my dear wife, my poor girl dying before my eyes, three months gone with child, full of that affection and tenderness which marriage produces when people feel the happiness, but not the cares of it; many of the Roman Catholic clergy hovering about the doors; myself unable to find any expedient to keep them from disturbing her in her last moments—Don't you feel for your son, dear Sir, in these circumstances? But I will write no more: my afflicting you cannot alleviate my distress. I cannot, however, omit telling you an instance of Lord Albemarle's very great humanity; he has been always a warm protector of this house. The morning before my wife died, he sent his chaplain down to offer his services in our distress. After hearing the service for the sick read, and receiving the sacrament together, he told me, in case I received any trouble from the priests, my Lord desired I would tell them I belonged to the English ambassador. When my wife died, the chaplain came again to me, desired me to go home with him, and assured me, that my lord had given him orders to see my wife buried in the ambassador's burying ground, which was accordingly done; and had it not been for this piece of humanity, she must have been buried in the common yard, where the wood is piled that serves the town for firing. I could not, however, leave her as soon as dead, as is the custom in England, but having ordered the mournful solemnity, with as much decency as is allowed in that country to heretics, at midnight, between the 10th and 11th ult. accompanied only by the chaplain, a brother of my lord Foley's, and our own servants, we carried her body to the burying ground, at the Porte St Martin, where I saw all my comfort and happiness laid with her in the grave. From thence, almost frantic, against the advice of every body, I got on horseback, having ordered the servant to have post horses ready, and set out in the most tempestuous night I ever saw, for Boulogne, where I arrived next day without stopping. There, the riding, without a great coat, in the night time, in the rain, want of food, which, for a long time, I had not tasted, want of rest, fatigue, and excessive concern, threw me into a fever: but, after repeated bleedings, and the great care taken of me by Mr Hay, I recovered well enough to set out for London on the Wednesday. I arrived at home on the Thursday, when my fever again returned, and a violent pain in my breast. The former is so far abated, that I am endeavouring to do a little business, hoping

* Counsellor Hamilton.

hoping, from the variety of that, to find some ease from reflections that at present are too heavy for me. Thus ended my unfortunate journey, and with it my present prospect of happiness in this life.

From this time he no longer felt the same disposition to apply himself to the wine business, and waited only a convenient opportunity of disengaging himself from it. Luckily it fell to his province to survey the vineyards on the Continent, an office which suited extremely with his taste for travelling. In the month of July 1757, he sailed from Falmouth, and landed at La Corunna in Galicia. From thence he proceeded to Ferrol, Oporto, and Lisbon; continued in Portugal till the month of November, and passed the remainder of that year in Spain. Here, while his partner imagined him solely occupied in examining the vintages of those countries, his attention was engrossed almost exclusively by their government, arts, and state of society. On these subjects, he made many new and interesting observations; but he seems already to have felt the ambition of travelling into new and unexplored regions, and had formed a resolution of never publishing any thing on a subject which was either new, or easily accessible. He entered France, about Christmas 1797, and after travelling through its southern provinces, entered Germany at Strasburgh, from whence he proceeded along the course of the Rhine to Holland. On his way, he had an opportunity of viewing the battle of Crevelt, fought between the French and the allied armies. In Holland, he collected a great number of books on Oriental literature, which had now excited his curiosity. His return to England was hastened by the intelligence which he received there, of the death of his father, by which he succeeded to a considerable family estate; and his fortune was still further improved by the establishment, in his neighbourhood, of the iron manufactory at Carron, which has since been carried to so great an extent. In August 1761 he finally relinquished the wine business, and his attention was, for some time, engrossed by a project for the capture of Ferrol, which he had presented to his Majesty's ministers. It met with considerable attention, and was even on the point of being adopted, when it was relinqushed in consequence of a remonstrance from the Portuguese ambassador.

On the disappointment of this scheme, he was about to return into Scotland, when another proposal was made to him by Lord Halifax and Mr Wood. This latter gentleman had just returned from visiting the temples of Balbec and Palmyra; and had astonished the public by the descriptions and drawings which he had given of these celebrated ruins. Dr Shaw had spoken of magnificent remains of architecture to be found in the kingdoms of Tunis and Algiers; it was now proposed to Mr Bruce to attempt the discovery of these, and hints were even thrown out concerning the discovery of the sources of the Nile.

Mr Aspenwall, the present consul at Algiers, being just recalled, Mr Bruce might supply his place, and thus obtain the protection of an official character; while the business could be performed by a vice consul in his absence. Mr Bruce having given his consent, the appointment was obtained, and means were also found to enable him to continue a few months in Italy, for the purpose of improving his taste, and of qualifying him to collect, with greater ability, the remains of antiquity in the southern parts of the Roman empire. Mr Bruce accordingly left England in June 1762, and arrived next month in Italy, where

where he continued till March of the following year. During this period he was actively employed in fitting himself for his great undertaking, by acquiring skill in drawing, and by surveying carefully the remains of ancient art with which that country abounds.

Mr Bruce sailed from Leghorn, and arrived at Algiers on the 20th of March 1763. At that period his travels may be said to begin; in the course of which he successively visited the coasts of Barbary, Egypt, Candia, Turkey in Asia, Balbec and Palmyra, Arabia, and *Abyssinia;* and having, as he conceived, discovered in this latter country the sources of the Nile, he sailed from Alexandria, and arrived at Marseilles in the beginning of the year 1773. So great was the interest excited in France respecting the issue of his researches, that the Count de Buffon, and several other persons of distinction, went thither to meet him, and accompanied him to Paris, where he met with the most distinguished reception in the literary and fashionable circles. Here he continued a month or two, when he undertook a journey to Italy for the re-establishment of his health. He spent two months at Bologna with his friend the Marquis of Ranuzzi, whence he proceeded to Rome, on rather an unpleasant business. A young Scots lady, who had been engaged to him before his departure, tiring of his long absence, and thinking probably that he must have been murdered by some of the barbarous nations, had preferred the immediate addresses of the Marquis Accoramboni, an Italian nobleman. Mr Bruce went to Rome with the determination of calling out his rival; but his friends were apprehensive that the latter might have chosen to rid himself of his rival in a manner too much authorized by the customs of his country. The Marquis, however, having agreed to declare, that he had never known, nor suspected any thing of this previous engagement, Mr Bruce thought fit to rest satisfied, and spent several months very agreeably at Rome.

Mr Bruce then returned to Scotland, by way of Paris, and London, in each of which cities he spent a few months. "On the 20th of May, 1776, he married Mary Dundas, daughter of Thomas Dundas of Fingask, Esq. by Lady Janet, daughter of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale; an amiable and accomplished woman, whose memory is still revered in that part of the country." For a number of years succeeding he seems to have spent quite the life of a country gentleman: dropped his correspondence with the French literati, and even with those of his own country, unless when they came to visit him. Occupied by domestic pleasures, and by the care of his estate, he proceeded so slowly in preparing his manuscripts for the press, that there was reason to apprehend their being entirely lost to the public. A melancholy event accelerated their appearance. Mrs Bruce's health, which had always been delicate, began to decline rapidly in the year 1784. She had been long afflicted with a lingering disease, which, in the spring of the year 1785, brought her in very early life to the grave. As a consolation under this loss, his friends prevailed upon him to apply with earnestness to his literary employments. This he accordingly did with such ardour, that the travels, in five volumes quarto, after being printed in Edinburgh, were published in London in 1790.

The reception which these met with from the public at large was exceedingly flattering. The book was universally read and commended by persons of the first literary reputation, for the large fund of instruction and amusement which it contained. We may mention in particular Daines Bar-

Barrington, and Dr Blair, two very interesting letters of whom we presented to our readers in our magazine for September last. The same year in which it was published, it was translated into French, and had a rapid circulation on the continent. The only attacks were made by some of the periodical publications, actuated by mercenary or malignant motives. Three years after their publication, he was advised by his friends to publish an octavo edition, and had made all his arrangements for that purpose, when his death suddenly prevented the execution of the design.

On Saturday, the 26th day of April, 1794, having entertained some company at Kinnaird, as he was going down stairs, about eight o'clock in the evening, to hand a lady into a carriage, his foot slipped, and he fell down headlong, from about the sixth or seventh step from the ground. He was taken up in a state of apparent insensibility, with no marks of contusion, one of his hands only being a little hurt. Medical assistance was immediately procured, with no advantage. Though, some hours after the accident happened, there appeared some symptoms of recovery, these gradually vanished, and he expired early in the next morning.

Vol. I. p. clxxviii.

Mr Bruce seems to have eminently possessed those qualifications, both of body and mind, which fitted him for that adventurous mode of life to which he had devoted himself. His constitution was robust, and capable of enduring every kind of fatigue. He excelled in riding, in throwing the lance and javelin, and in the use of fire arms. He read with ease Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac; and he wrote and spoke French and Italian as well as Arabic, Ethiopic, and Amharic. He possessed that promptitude and decision of character which enables men to act with propriety in difficult and dangerous situations. Even that love of rustic pleasantry and humour, which appeared both in his conversation and writings, tended to recommend him to the unpolished societies of Abyssinia. He was highly honourable and warm hearted, and possessed of the most acute moral feelings; but at the same time proud, irritable, and imperious; nor did he ever make any secret of the unfavourable opinion which he had conceived of others. His friendships were sincere, though rather liable to be disturbed by suspicion. In domestic life, he was extremely amiable. He entertained his friends with hospitality, and loved to display that magnificence which belonged to his family. Tho' fond of ridiculing the absurdities of the Romish and Abyssinian priesthoods, he was a firm believer in Christianity, and had even, from the habit of passing through dangerous situations, contracted a slight and amiable tinge of superstition.

After the Life, follows an Appendix containing a number of letters which passed between Mr Bruce and different persons with whom he was connected. Of these, from the length to which the article has already extended, we must content ourselves with giving a very short account. We have first ten or twelve letters to Lord Halifax, giving an account of his situation and conduct at Algiers. In some interesting letters to Mr Wood and others, he gives an abridged view of his journey, particularly of his visit to the temples of Balbec and Palmyra. Then follow a variety of letters addressed to him during his residence at Masuah and Gondar, or written on his account, by the Princes of the country, from whom he obtained recommendations. These both serve to corroborate the narrative, and give a view of the style of correspondence which prevails in the east. Those from M. Buffon are interesting, chiefly from the name of their author. There are several

veral very agreeable ones from a lively Frenchman of the name of Journu. Two valuable letters, addressed to him by Dr Blair, we have presented to our readers in our number for September last. The appendix concludes with several short ones from Mr Daines Barrington, chiefly relating to the publication of his work. Mr Murray then gives a list of journals and notes kept by Mr Bruce himself, and his companion Balugani, in the course of their travels. These he found among his papers, and compared with the printed narrative, both to ascertain its authenticity, and to supply deficiences.

The first book contains a brief account of his travels in Barbary, Turkey, Egypt, and Arabia, till he arrived on the borders of Abyssinia. To this Mr Murray has added, 1. A description of the Canga, or boat of the Nile, written in Italian by Luizi Balugani. This is introduced with the view of corroborating that of Mr Bruce, whose extraordinary dimensions had excited the incredulity of a number of readers; 2. General observations on the early history of Arabia, Egypt, and Ethiopia; 3. A letter to Dr Burney on Egyptian Abyssinian music, containing a particular description of an Egyptian harp. The drawing of this harp Mr Brown insinuates to have been done from memory. The editor, however, shews this to be very improbable; while, on the contrary, there is little doubt of Mr Browne having *made the remark from memory*. De Non confirms Mr Bruce's statement.

In the second book, Mr Bruce has launched out into a wide field of conjectural speculation concerning the history and antiquities of Egypt and Abyssinia. To this Mr Murray has added a very elaborate summary of Egyptian Theology, and additional proofs in favour of Mr Bruce's opinion that Egypt was peopled from the south and the confines of Ethiopia. He has also given a vocabulary of the Amharit, Falashat, Agow, and Tcheretch Agow, languages.

The third and fourth books contain a history of Abyssinia, so far as it could be collected from manuscripts of the country, which, however, begin only about the middle of the thirteenth century. This cannot but be considered as an important part of the work. Mr Bruce's stile, indeed, is not quite of that regular and dignified kind, which is best suited for history. But he has continued to make it extremely amusing, by describing every event as if he had been a spectator. To this the Editor has prefixed a very elaborate description of the Abyssinian provinces, with a view of the constitution of its government. This last is of a very singular nature. It is neither a despotism, nor a limited monarchy. The King is absolute by law, and has the property of all the lands in his kingdom: But such is the power possessed by the officers of state, and governors of provinces, which last have commonly armies under their command, that he is seldom able to exercise this unlimited authority, and often remains a prisoner in the hands of one of the parties into which his kingdom is divided. To the continual struggles among the nobles for a superiority, which can be obtained only by intrigue and violence, while there is no hereditary dignity, to inspire sentiments of honour or refinement, we may probably ascribe that peculiar brutality and ferocity, which seem to distinguish the Abyssinian character.

The 5th, 6th, and 7th books are occupied with the author's personal adventures in Abyssinia. In the same books we have an account of his discovery, real or imaginary, of the sources of the Nile; an object which seems then to have been considered as of mighty importance, though it is now justly looked upon

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as extremely subordinate. This part of the work is unquestionably the most amusing, and perhaps nothing equal to it in this respect can be found in any other publication of the kind. We may here refer to the judicious observations of Dr Blair, by whom it is excellently characterised. Several of the Abyssinian customs have been treated as improbable, particularly the shocking one of devouring raw flesh cut out from a living animal. But it appears that Ludolf, a former traveller, has mentioned the same circumstance; and Mr Bruce himself has shewn the high probability that such a custom was known among the Jews. Mrs Guthrie, in her Tour thro' the Crimea, mentions it as practised by the Tartars who inhabit that province. The Editor has had a more difficult task in defending his author in the case of the eclipse said to be seen at Teawa at four in the afternoon; and though he has removed the suspicion of intentional falsehood, he is unable to acquit him of a blameable negligence.

Upon the whole, we see no ground to suspect our traveller of deliberate misrepresentation, or even of any essential incorrectness in point of fact. He possessed strong talents for observation; he gives always a distinct and masterly view of the objects which came before him. But there seems to be a want of that minute and patient accuracy, which might have led him to correct the errors of first impressions, and to avoid those mistakes which arise from inattention or a failure of memory. Such was his mortal aversion to drudgery, that though he had written very copious journals and notes, he made little or no use of them in the composition of his work; but trusted chiefly to his recollection, which, at such a distance of time, must have often deceived him. Hence Mr Murray has been able, by means of the author's own papers, to correct statements which he had admitted into his volumes.

Of all travellers, none perhaps equals Mr Bruce in making a companion of his reader, in carrying him along with the narrative, and in giving him the interest of a spectator or acquaintance in every person or object to which he introduces him. He has also a strong talent of seizing and exhibiting, in a striking view, whatever is ludicrous, amusing, or absurd in conduct. His manner approaches very much to that of conversation, such conversation as we often meet with in a gentleman of fortune residing in the country, and associating chiefly with his inferiors, by whom every word he utters is listened to with reverence. It is the manner of one accustomed to command, and impatient of contradiction; and who delights to set the opinion of the world at defiance.

The Editor seems to possess those qualifications of accuracy, minute and laborious research, which were wanting in his author, and is therefore well adapted to supply his deficiences. His style is plain and perspicuous; rather deficient in ease and fluency, but often displaying a great degree of vigour and animation. We were particularly pleased with the candid manner in which it is written, and its freedom from that undue partiality which might have been apprehended, in favour of the author whom he was employed to illustrate. He has supplied, in a great measure, the desideratum of Dr Blair, by giving, in vol. 7. a general summary of all the information which can be collected concerning Abyssinia. Upon the whole, by the united labours of the author and editor, this interesting work may probably be considered as equally authentic, in point of facts, with almost any other which has yet been given to the world.

New Works published in EDINBURGH.

ELEMENTS of Intellectual Philosophy; or an Analysis of the Powers of the Human Understanding, tending to ascertain the principles of a rational logic. By R. E. Scott, professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen. 8vo. 9s.

Examination of Mr Dugald Stewart's Pamphlet relative to the late election of a Mathematical Professor in the University of Edinburgh. By one of the ministers of Edinburgh. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Observations on the nature, qualities, and uses of Moss Earth. By Wm. Aiton, writer, Strathaven. 8vo. 3s.

Dr Reid's Analysis of Aristotle's Logic; formerly appended to Kaimes's History of Man, now first published by itself. 12mo.

The Edinburgh Medical Journal, Vol. I. for 1805, large 8vo. 12s. 6d.

SCOTTISH LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE are now enabled, according to our promise, to present our readers with a more detailed account of the contents of Mr Chalmers's great work entitled "CALEDONIA; or an Historical and Topographical Account of North Britain, from the most ancient to the present times."

The *first* volume will be divided into four books. Book I. will contain the *Roman* period, from the original colonization, to A. D 446. In this Mr C. will treat. 1. Of the Aborigines of North Britain. 2. Of the Geographical state and antiquities of the several tribes in North Britain, at Agricola's invasion. 3. Of Agricola's campaigns. 4. Of the Transactions of Lollius Urbicus. 5. Of the campaign of Severus. 6. Of the Treaty of the Caledonians with Caracalla; of the Picts, of the Scots, and of the abdication of the Roman Government. This period will be illustrated with a Roman-British map of North Britain. Book II. will contain the *British* period from A. D. 446 to A. D. 843, and will treat, 1. Of the Picts, their origin, language, religion, antiquities, customs, and manners. 2. Of the Romanised Britons of Strathcluyd, &c. 3. Of the Saxons in Lothian. 4. Of the Scots, and 5. Of the introduction of Christianity. Book III. will contain the *Scottish* period from A. D. 843 to 1097, and will treat of, 1. The union of the Picts and Scots. 2. The extent and names of the United Kingdoms. 3. Of the Orkney, Shetland, and Western Isles. 4. Of Cumbria, Strathcluyd, Galloway, and Lothian. 5. Of the civil and ecclesiastical history, the laws, manners, customs, antiquities and language of the Scots and Picts during this period. 6. Of the names of South and North Britain. Book IV. will contain the *Scoto Saxon* period from A. D. 1097 to A. D. 1306, which will treat, in different chapters, of the colonization and territories, the civil and ecclesiastical history; the laws, manners, commerce, shipping, coin, and agriculture of Scotland, during this period. The first volume will conclude with short views of subsequent events.

The *second* and *third* volumes will contain the history of all the 33 counties in North Britain, each chapter containing the history of a distinct county, under the following

ing heads, 1. Its name. 2. Its situation and extent. 3. Its natural objects. 4. Its people, their antiquities and language. 5. The establishment of the shire, and its subordinate divisions. 6. Its civil history, titles of honour, castles, accounts with the exchequer for the royal rents. 7. Its ecclesiastical history, parishes, dioceses, presbyteries, and synods; also the etymology of the names of the different parishes. To which will be added, A table of the comparative population, extent, stipends and patrons of the different parishes at different epochs. 8. Of its agriculture, manufactures, trade, and shipping. These two volumes will be illustrated by a modern map of Great Britain, corrected from recent surveys and observations.

The *fourth* volume will contain a topographical dictionary of the names of places, hills, lakes, rivers, &c. with etymological, historical and explanatory notes. To this dictionary will be prefixed an Introduction, giving an historical account of all the languages which have been spoken by the inhabitants of North Britain.

In short, this work, conducted as it is by such a writer as Mr Chalmers, may be confidently expected to contain every information which can be desired by the antiquary, the politician, or the merchant, respecting the ancient and present state of this country.

A literary society has been instituted at Bombay of which Sir James Mackintosh is President, and Mr Wm. Erskine, late of Edinburgh, is secretary. The society propose to bestow annually a gold medal as a prize for the best essay on such subjects as will be publicly announced. The subject for the first year is the following—"To illustrate, as far as possible from personal observation, that part of the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea which contains the description of the coast from the Indus to Cape Comorin." The Society intended to print and circulate a literal translation of this part of the Periplus. The dissertation must be sent to the Secretary on or before the 1st of January 1806.

Mr Grahame, author of the Sabbath, has a new volume of poems ready for the press.

Mr M'Cullum, author of travels in Trinidad, is preparing an answer to Lord Selkirk's treatise on Highland emigration.

Mr Walter Scott has undertaken to present the public with an edition of the works of Dryden, illustrated by notes and a life of the author. This will be the first *complete* collection of Dryden's works that has ever been published.

Dr Brown has announced a new edition, greatly enlarged, of his "Observations on the nature and tendency of the doctrine of Mr Hume concerning the relation of cause and effect."

Books *and* Pamphlets *published in* London *in* November 1805.

A COMPENDIUM of Modern Husbandry; written principally during a Survey of the County of Surrey, made at the Desire of the Board of Agriculture; illustrative also of the best Practices in Kent, Sussex, &c. By James Malcolm. With plates, &c. a map of Surrey, coloured so as to point out the variations of soil in the different districts. 8vo. 3 vols. 1l. 16s.

Antiquities.

A History of the College of Arms, and the Lives of all the Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants, from Richard III. the Founder, to the present Time. By

By the Rev. Mark Noble, F. S. A. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.; royal, 2l. 12s. 6d.

Biography.

General Biography; or Lives of the most eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, Conditions, and Professions. By J. Aikin, M. D., Rev. Thomas Morgan, and Mr Johnston. 4to. vol. V. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life and Achievements of Lord Nelson. By a Captain in the Navy. 2s. 6d.

The Life of Erasmus, with an Account of his Writings. Reduced from the larger Work of Jortin. By A. Laycey, Esq. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Biographia Scotica, or a Scottish Biographical Dictionary. By T. Stark. With portraits. 5s.

The Female Revolutionary Plutarch. By the Author of the Revolutionary Plutarch. With portraits. 12mo. 3 vols. 18s.

Chemistry.

Essays, chiefly on Chemical Subjects. By the late William Irvine, M. D. F. R. S. &c. and his Son, Wm. Irvine, M. D. 8vo. 9s.

Drama.

A Prior Claim, a Comedy, in five Acts. By H. I. Pye, Esq. and S. T. Arnold, Esq. 2s. 6d.

The Delinquent; or, Seeing Company, a Comedy, in five Acts. By F. Reynolds, Esq. 2s. 6d.

Rugantino, or the Bravo of Venice, a Melo-drama. 2s.

The Theatrical Classics. 1s. per Number.

Education.

A Grammar of the Greek Language on a new and improved Plan, in English and Greek. By John Jones. 12mo. 6s. bds.

The Young Lady's and Gentleman's Atlas. By John Adams. Post 8vo. 9s. bound.

Theory and Practice, elucidated in a Series of Dialogues from the most approved Writers, and preceded by appropriate Rules for speaking and writing French. By G. Saulez, 12mo. 2s. bound.

Medicine.

Observations on the Utility and Administration of purgative Medicines. By James Hamilton, M. D. 8vo. 6s.

A Dissertation on Ischias, or the Disease of the Hip-Joint, commonly called a Hip-Case; and on the Use of the Bath Waters as a Remedy in this Complaint. By William Falconer, M. D. F. R. S. 2s. 6d.

The Cure of the Gout proposed on rational Principles. By James Parkinson. 5s. 6d.

Observations on the Change of Public Opinion in Religion, Politics, and Medicine. With a Plan for the Extirpation of Yellow Fever, Plague, &c. By John Miller, M.D. 4to. 2 vols. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Cow-Pox Inoculation no Security against Small-Pox Infection. By William Rowley, M. D. 2s. 6d.

Military.

The Case of T. Horsley, Esq. late a Captain in the Horse Guards Blue. 1s.

Instructions for Military Officers employed in or embarking for foreign Service. By a Field Officer. 4s.

Miscellanies.

The College of Fort William, in Bengal; containing its official Papers and literary Proceedings during the first four years of its establishment. 4to. 15s.

The Farmer's Daily Journal and Complete Accountant: intended to facilitate the keeping the Accounts of a Farm. By a Practical Farmer. 4to. writing paper, 7s.

A new System of Domestic Cookery, formed upon Principles of Economy, and adapted for the Use of private Families. By a Lady.

Names and Descriptions of the Proprietors of unclaimed Dividends which became due on or before October 10, 1802, and remained unpaid June 29, 1805. Part V. 2s. 6d.

The London or Royal Calendar; or, Court and City Register, for 1806, 3s. 6d. in red.

The State of the Nation, in a Series of Letters to the Duke of Bedford. By J. Cartwright, Esq. 4s.

The Sports of the Genii. By Mr John Hunter. With 14 etchings from designs of the late Miss Macdonald. 4to. 10s. 6d.

A Defence of the Divine System of the World. By B. Prescot, of Liverpool, 2s. 6d.

A Reply to the Attack on the above, by Jonathan Banks. 2s.

A Letter to the Society for promoting Christian

Christian Knowledge, occasioned by two recent Publications respecting the British and Foreign Public Society. 1s.

Novels.

The Morlands; Tales illustrative of the Simple and Surprising. By R. C. Dallas, Esq. 12mo. 4 vols. 1l. 1s.

Monteith, a Novel founded on Scottish History. By Mrs Rice. 12mo. 2 vols. 8s.

The Impenetrable Secret. By Francis Lathom. 12mo. 2 vols. 9s.

The Young Father. By W. F. Williams. 12mo. 3 vols. 12s.

Belville House. 2 vols. 8s.

The Pilgrim of the Cross; or, the Chronicle of Christabelle de Mowbray, an ancient Legend. By Elizabeth Helme. 4 vols.

Eugene and Eugenia; or, One Night's Error. 12mo. 3 vols. 12s.

Hypolitus; or the Wild Boy. 12mo. 4 vols. 16s.

Heirs of Villeroy. By Henrietta Rouviere. 12mo. 3 vols. 12s.

Tales; by Mrs Montolieu. 12mo. 3 vols. 10s. 6d.

Poetry.

The Triumph of Friendship and Reward of Ingratitude, an historical Poem. By W. Golden. 1s.

Fatal Curiosity; or, the Vision of Sylvester. By Joseph Bounden. Foolscap 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Valle Crucis Abbey; or, the Vision of the Vale. 5s.

The Nature of Things, a didactic Poem. From the Latin of Titus Lucretius. By John Mason Good. With engraved frontispieces. 4to. 2 vols. 4l. 4s.

The Pleasures of Love. By T. Stewart, Esq. With three engravings. Foolscap 8vo. 6s.

Half an Hour's Lounge. By Richard Magnall, jun. Post 8vo. 3s.

The Pleasures of Love; Amatory Poems, original, and translated from the Asiatic and European Languages. By G. W. Fitzwilliam, Esq. With five beautiful engravings. Small 8vo. 6s.

London Cries; or, Pictures of Tumult and Distress. Small 8vo. 4s.

The Tears of Britain, an Elegy on the Death of Lord Nelson. By D. Lawler. 1s.

The Alexandriad; illustrative of the benevolent and enlightened Policy of the Emperor Alexander.

The Rustic in four Cantos. By Ewan Clark. Foolscap 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Ossian's Lesser Poems rendered into Verse. With a preliminary Discourse in answer to Laing's Dissertation upon Ossian. By Archibald M'Donald. 8vo. 7s.

Politics.

A Concise History of the present State of the commerce of Great Britain. From the German of Charles Reinhard, L.L.D. By James Savage. With considerable additions. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Memoir of the Expediency of an Ecclesiastical Establishment for British India. By C. Buchannan, M. A. Vice Provost of the College of Fort William. 4to. 12s.

The Mysteries of Neutralization; or, the Enemy's cheap Defence of Ships, Colonies, and Commerce. 2s.

Observations upon some late Proceedings in Parliament, touching certain rumoured delinquents in the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy. 1s.

Strictures on a Pamphlet entitled "Thoughts on the Protestant Ascendency."

Thoughts on Public Trusts. 2s. 6d.

Theology.

Parochial Discourses, for the Information of the common People, upon the Advent of Christ. &c. By W. H. Reynell, M. A. 8vo. 5s.

A Funeral Oration to the Memory of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester. By the Rev. F. Basely, A. M. 4to.

Discourses on Topics relating to Doctrine and Practice. By the late Rev. T. Kenrick. 8vo. 2 vols. 16s.

The Charges of P. Massillon, bishop of Clermont, to his Clergy. From the French, by the Rev. T. St John, L.L.B. 8vo. 6s.

Twelve Sermons on important Subjects, addressed principally to the middle and lower Classes of Society. 8vo. 6s.

A Repetition Sermon on the Promises of God; containing the leading Heads of Forty-two Discourses. By the Rev. Matthew Henry. Lately discovered in Manuscript, and never before published. 1s.

A Key to the Apostolic Writings, by John Taylor, D. D. abridged. By Thomas Howe. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A Sermon preached August 11, 1805, at Grantham, before the Boston Volunteers. By S. Partridge, M.A.F.S.A. 1s.

The Lawfulness of Defensive War, a Sermon. By the Rev. P. Bulmer, A.B. 1s.

The Example of Jesus. By James News Bransby. 1s.

A Sermon preached on Occasion of the late naval Victory. By the Rev. John Eyton. 1s. fine 1s. 6d.

The Fruits of the Spirit the Ornament of Christians. By Robert Burnside, A. M. 1s.

Topography.

Londinium Redivivum; or, an Ancient History and Modern Description of London. By J. P. Malcolm. 4to. vols. II. and III. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Travels.

Letters from Italy to a Friend in England. By Mr Beckford. 8vo. 2 vols. 18s.

Travels in Trinidad in 1803. By P. F. M'Cullum, Esq. With a map of the Island.

Literary Intelligence, English and Foreign.

THE splendid English edition of Giraldus Cambrensis, by Sir R. Colt Hoare, Bart., is in the press, and will be published the ensuing spring. This curious Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales, in the year 1188, was undertaken by the desire of Henry II., for the purpose of preaching up the cause of the crusades. The details of the journey, and of the various incidents which occurred to the mission, were committed to writing by Giraldus, who accompanied the Archbishop.—To this Itinerary he added a Description of Wales, in two books, explaining the topography of the country, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants. The whole will shortly, for the first time, be submitted to the public in the English language. It will be illustrated by numerous Annotations; by a Map, delineating the tour of the crusaders; by thirty-one Views drawn from nature, by Sir Richard Hoare, engraved by the late celebrated Mr Byrne; by Plans of the cathedral churches of Landaff and St David's; by Portraits of Rhys Prince of South-Wales, and the author Giraldus; and by many other architectural and monumental antiquities, drawn by Carter, and engraved by Basire.—A copious Life of the author will be given, and an Introduction to the History of Wales prior to the date of the Itinerary, in which all the Roman roads and stations hitherto discovered will be particularly described.

At the same time with the above will be republished, a small impression of the Latin edition of the Itinerary and description of Wales, with the Annotations of Dr Powel. To which will be added, the second book *De Illaudabilibus Walliæ*, written by Giraldus, and omitted in every former edition of his works.

Socrates, a dramatic poem, written on the model of the ancient Greek tragedy, is in the press, and will be speedily published. This admirable subject for a drama is now, we believe, adopted for the first time.

Mr Capper of the Secretary of State's Office, has undertaken to compile, from official and other authentic documents, a New Topographical Dictionary of England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and the British Isles in general, on an entire new plan; containing, besides all the interesting information given in every other work of the kind, the following additional matter:—1. Each place will be distinguished as a tything, hamlet, township, parish, market-town, borough, or city; 2. The parish will be specified wherein each hamlet or township is situated; 3. The hundred, as well as county, will be named, wherein each place is situated; 4. The nearest post or other town to each place, and the distance therefrom, as well as the distance from London, will be given; 5. Rectories, vicarages, or curacies, will be distinguished, and the value in the king's books will be given; 6. All perpetual presentations will be noticed; 7. The number of houses and inhabitants in each place will be accurately stated.

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The whole will be compiled and corrected by the most accurate and recent country-histories, authentic reports and surveys, and will contain upwards of one thousand places not mentioned, or the name only given in other works of the same kind. It will at once answer every purpose of the local histories, for description, antiquities, curiosities, &c. and will combine every use of the various Books of Roads, Travelling Companions, Liber Regis, &c. &c. The author having been engaged under Government in compiling the Returns made to Parliament both for the population and cultivation of every parish and township in England, Scotland and Wales; and likewise in arranging the Clerical Returns, as well as the corrected Lists received from the different clerks of the peace, has been enabled to condense in this work information not to be acquired in any other way.

A new and corrected edition of Mr Buck's Theological Dictionary will appear early next year.

The authors of Flim Flams have entirely re-written their volumes, and a new edition will appear in a few days.

Mr Shee's admired poem intitled "Rhymes on Art" is printing in a more portable form.

Mr Canning, jun., Dr Rennell's Son, and a Son of the Marquis of Wellesley, the reputed authors of a collection of essays intitled "The Miniature," are said to have made considerable improvements in that work, and a new edition may be expected to appear in the course of the winter.

A new edition of Bell's Travels to China will be published in a few weeks.

The sixth volume of Dr Shaw's work on General Zoology will be published within a fortnight. It will be in two parts, like the preceding volumes, and unusually rich in plates.

Mr Gregory, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has in the press "A Treatise of Mechanics, Theoretical, Practical, and Descriptive," which will be comprized in two large volumes, octavo, with plates, and which will be published about Christmas.

The sixth volume (for the year 1804) of the Asiatic Annual Register, is in the press.

A new edition of Mr Forster's Essays, with considerable alterations and additions, is in the press.

Dr Pinckard's Letters from the West Indies will be published early in the ensuing year.

A History of Ireland, in two volumes 8vo. by the Rev. James Gordon, author of the History of the Late Rebellion in Ireland, will shortly be published.

A Second Collection of Letters to a Young Clergyman, by the Rev. Job Orton, is nearly ready for publication.

A new popular work, intitled Conversations on Chemistry, in two vols. 12mo. with plates by Lowry, will be published in the course of the present month.

A Secret History of the Court of St Cloud, in a Series of Letters from a Gentleman at Paris to a Nobleman in London, will appear immediately.

Mrs Opie's Simple Tales are in a state of forwardness.

Letters to a Young Lady, from the pen of Mrs West, will be published at Christmas.

The King of Sweden has established a new military corps under the title of the Royal Geometrical Corps. Their business is to make all military surveys, and prepare charts and descriptions of them; and to collect, arrange, and preserve, all documents relative to the military affairs of Sweden.

M. Dankelmann, a pupil of the Mineralogical Academy at Freyberg, whose zeal for mineralogy induced him to accept an engagement in the service of the East India Company, has returned to Weimar. He set sail in August 1802 from the Texel, in the squadron commanded by Admiral Dekkar, from which his ship was separated in a storm and driven on the coast of Norway.—With incredible difficulty he reached Teneriffe, whence he set out for Batavia, and after a residence of four months at that place he sailed for the Cape of Good Hope. The object of his expedition was to make a mineralogical tour of the interior of the Dutch colonies, and particularly to examine the copper ores which they contain. The first thing on which he purposes to employ himself will be in drawing up a narrative of his voyage.

The Royal Academy of the Fine Arts and Mechanical Arts of Berlin, has re-

received into the number of its members M. Wegener, who has discovered a new process for printing geographical maps with moveable types at much less expence than the ordinary method.

A most valuable collection of Eastern MSS., the property of Major Ouseley, brother of Sir William Ouseley, was brought to England by the last Bengal fleet. The number of Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit books, amounts to nearly fifteen thousand volumes.—Besides these there are vast collections of natural history and mineralogy, and a great many botanical paintings executed in the most accurate manner. The quantity of additional curiosities and monuments is very great. There are many portfolios of immense size, containing mythological paintings of great antiquity, splendidly illuminated, and collected from all parts of Hindostan, from Thibet, Tartary, China, Ceylon, Ava, &c. To these are added several idols of stone, metal, wood, and other materials. The treasure is still farther enriched with a complete series of the coins struck by Mahometan princes since the reign of Timour, and with specimens of armour, horse furniture, swords, spears, bows, and arrows, and all the weapons used in Persia, India, and other countries of the East. The Major has also executed, on the spot, in various parts of India, original drawings. He has also brought home musical instruments, and several hundred tunes set to music by himself, from the voice of Persian, Cashmerian, and Indian singers. The situation of Major Ouseley, as Aide-de-Camp to the Nabob of Oude, gave him great advantages for procuring such commodities; and his acquisitions, added to those of his brother Sir W. Ouseley, who already possesses eight hundred Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS., will form a more splendid collection than any that is yet possessed in Europe.

The sum already collected in Germany for the erection of Luther's Monument, to which we referred in a former Number, amounts to 15,510 rix dollars. Engravings of the different designs which have been presented to the Society for the tribute of national gratitude to the great emancipator of Christendom from spiritual bondage, will be published, and circulated at a low price. The celebrity of this great reformer stands little in need of such a monument, but when it is erected as a tribute to his memory, it ought, by its magnificence, to bear some analogy to the greatness of the benefits he conferred.

Mr Mackonochie, of Balypoor, near Calicut, proposes publishing a large work on the Theory and Practice of Naval Architecture also Political and Commercial Strictures on the Comparative state of Naval Architecture in Great Britain and India; with a Plan for Improving the Timber-Trade of India, so as to obviate the increasing Scarcity in England, and render her Independent of the Northern Nations of Europe for the Means of Supporting her Navy.

In New-York, accurate editions of several of the best classics have lately appeared; among these are Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil's Works, the Orations of Cicero. These have been edited by Mr Malcomb Campbell. In Philadelphia, also, an edition of Virgil, Cæsar, and Sallust, have been lately published, and, for the use of the lower forms in the schools of the New Continent, editions of Corderius, Æsop's Fables, Erasmus, and Selecta e Profanis, are announced as nearly ready.

The Medical Society of South Carolina has opened a subscription for the purpose of establishing a botanical garden in Charleston, the object of which is to cultivate plants useful in medicine, in order to enable the student to become acquainted with the growth and appearance of the medicine that he prescribes. Should the subscription be more than is necessary for the maintenance of the garden, it is proposed to commence a library containing the best Treatises on botany, natural history, and agriculture.

A mechanic of Augsburg, named Heinke, has proposed to make known in consideration of a certain sum of money, inventions tending to an object of no less importance than to render abortive all military operations, if his machine be emplyed. He offers to furnish three machines to be examined by a committee; these are; 1. A self-moving mechanism, essentially necessary to the modern

modern military system; 2. A machine offensive and defensive, susceptible of many modifications; and, 3. A military instrument to be used by water. He states, that by these Germany would, in a period incredibly short, be placed in such a formidable state of defence, that the united attacks of all Europe would not be able to make any impression upon her.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Grand Seignior, according to several foreign journals, has sent to Prince Morusi the following Order, which furnishes a very remarkable proof of the improvement of police, and of the attention to the sciences, in the Turkish Empire: "Prince Demetrius Morusi: Hail to thy genius! I make known to thee, by this imperial decree, that it has long been my most high will to put an end to the impudent mendicity by which a set of vagabonds are so troublesome to the inhabitants of my capital. I have therefore judged it expedient to place in the hospitals such as by chronic diseases are obliged to beg their bread; but to send back into their native country such as are sound, and in good health, and are able to earn a subsistence by the labour of their hands. I have accordingly ordered the patriarchs of the Greeks and Armenians to put this my high will and command in execution. I have likewise, at the request of the said patriarchs, ordered the hospitals in Galata, Pera, in the Seven Towers, and on the outside of Narlikapi, to be restored and repaired. But before all it is necessary to obtain able physicians, who are properly qualified to teach and practise in these hospitals medicine and anatomy; as the physicians who come to my capital from Christendom, however perfectly they may have studied medicine at Halle, Padua, Montpelier, &c. very often commit great mistakes and errors, owing to the difference of temperaments and climate. This truth is proved by experience; and the wisest authors and ablest physicians admit it, being all convinced, that, to excel in this art, one should study and gather the necessary experience in the place where it is to practised. It is therefore evident that our Sublime Porte should seriously endeavour to institute similar universities: It would thereby facilitate the progress or improvement of medicine, and increase the number of learned men in our dominions, whence the Musulmans, as well as foreign nations, might derive great advantage.—Equally necessary is it to maintain a correspondence with the hospital-physicians in Christendom, and to investigate and compare the mutual experience, and thereby extend the study of medicine. In consideration, now, that thou Prince Morusi, possessest all the necessary qualities, and wilt spare neither pains nor labour if I commit to thee the instituting and directing of such universities, to form well-instructed men, I therefore nominate thee director of all these new institutions, and order, that thou communicate to me what you think useful and necessary, as well with respect to the schools of mathematics which thou hast already instituted at Constantinople, and whose progress has surpassed all expectation, as likewise for the good of the hospitals and schools which I have resolved to found. I order, likewise, that all those of thy nation whom thou shalt nominate to watch over good order in the said establishments, shall obey, without contradiction, thy commands and decisions."

Professor Jungius, of Berlin, undertook, on the 16th of September, an aerial voyage. His balloon was constructed in the shape of a spheroid, of 10.724 Paris cubic feet, and weighing, when loaded, 390 Paris lbs.; viz., the balloon = 78 lbs; the net = 39 lbs.; the gondola = 40 lbs; the reef = 15 lbs.; the anchor, with the ropes, &c., = 20 lbs.; ballast = 62 lbs.; instruments, a cloak, &c., = 30 lbs.; the aeronaut = 106 lbs.—Immediately after twelve o'clock he rose up into the air to a height which had not been reached before. He was longest visible from the Royal Observatory, where the celebrated astronomers and mathematicians Bode, Tralles, and Fischer, were making observations with the instruments there. The aeronaut felt in the higher regions a piercing cold; and discovered, after hearing a noise, a rent in the balloon about two feet long. He found the height of the barometer betwixt 12 and 13 inches, and the thermometer indicated 50. He fell asleep, without remembering to have been affected with any previous drowsiness, and he believes he slept about half an hour. On waking

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he perceived that the balloon was descending, and with the assistance of a huntsman and a peasant, he safely reached the ground about half past one o'clock; so that the journey did not last quite an hour and a half. He calculates that the highest elevation to which his balloon ascended was 20,242 Paris feet above the horizon of Berlin. As Berlin lies 123 Paris feet above the level of the sea, Mr J., the first German aeronaut, reached a perpendicular height above Chimborasso, whose height, according to Condamine, is 19,520 Paris feet above the level of the sea.

M. Tielker, an artist of Berlin, who is to accompany the Russian Embassy to China, to exhibit to the Sovereign of that empire the panorama of Petersburgh, proposes, as far as the ordinary distrust of the Chinese shall permit, to take views of the chief cities in that country, so little known to Europeans, and particularly of Pekin, with a view to paint panoramas of them, for the purpose of exhibition on his return in the European capitals, where it is expected they will not fail to excite very great curiosity.

A complete Description of the Anatomical Cabinet of M. Walter, purchased about a year ago by the King of Prussia, has appeared at Berlin.

Poetry.

TO THE RIVER ESK.

O WERE it mine, upon thy bank,
Fair stream, in some sweet cot to dwell,
And hear upon the breeze of eve
The murmur of thy waters swell;

Where every sound, and every scene,
Might days of early youth renew,
And half extinguished hope again
Rekindle at the fond review.

Blest days, when Fancy's magic power
Pourtray'd the world of dazzling hue,
Bright as yon rainbow's varied arch,
As bright,—but as delusive too.

Truth drops the veil—and all is gone,
Like meteors of a wintry sky,
Like swallows of a summer month,
With youth our hopes and pleasures fly.

R.

ON THE DEATH OF LORD NELSON.

WHY mourns fair Britannia, the queen of the seas?
Her brows, too, with laurels of Victory crown'd!
On a rock: her tresses afloat on the breeze!
Beneath the rude billows, hoarse roaring, rebound.

"Vain Trophies! I tear you, and give to the winds!
"Not you, of this heart, can allay the sad pain,
"My grief, in such trifles, no comforter finds,
"No! give me my bulwark, my NELSON again!"

While thus she gives vent to the woes of her heart;
Oft smites her white bosom, and wild is her air;
An Angel appears to diminish her smart,
And raise her, o'erwhelm'd in the depths of despair.

"Thus speaks the Eternal, who ruleth above,
"Whom myriads of suns and of worlds still obey,
"Yet deigns to regard with the eye of his love
"The souls he has placed in these mansions of clay:—

"Your NELSON was lent to support your great cause;
"To curb mad ambition, and tyrants defy;
"Confirm'd now your empire of Freedom and Laws,
"Again he is call'd, to his home, in the sky.

"Borne on Triumph's loud shouts, in which are combin'd
"The blessings of Nations he snatch'd from dismay,
"His spirit, exulting, ascends on the wind!
"And shines, a bright star, in the regions of day.

"Then dry up your tears!—Know, your much favour'd Isle,
"Which touch'd but by slav'ry, his fetters dissolve,

"Proud

" Proud tyrants, and ruffians, shall never defile,
" While heaves the wild ocean, and seasons revolve."

SMALL LOYAL EFFUSION.

GOD bless our Sov'reign George the King,
And long life may he send him,
And grant that many NELSONS rise
With courage to defend him.

AN ODE,

On the glorious Victory off TRAFALGAR, *on the* 21*st of October*, 1805; *and the lamented death of Lord* NELSON.

LET Albion, and her Isles, rejoice,
Once more her glories blaze;
Let rapture swell, in every voice,
With glorious NELSON's praise!
Resound! resound!
The world around,
Low lie both France and Spain;
Above, below,
The Pæan blow;
Britannia rules the main.

Old Nile ran trembling to his source,
When NELSON's thunder flew;
And bravely steering glory's course,
The fleet of France o'erthrew:
Their strife is vain!
No foe remain!
Not one the tale to tell,
At sea, on shore,
To vaunt no more;
Their famed Armada fell.

The northern blast bids NELSON's name,
Through Scandinavia ring;
And Conquest proudly tells to Fame,
How Mercy prun'd her wing:
O Nymph divine!
The power is thine,
To heal the Soldier's scar;
O Mercy pure!
Thy smile can cure
The mortal wounds of war.

The burning Line his glories views,
And hostile squadrons fly,
The thunder of his arm pursues,
Or light'ning of his eye:
In vain the foe
Evades the blow,
Impell'd by coward fear;
Superior force
Is no resource,
The Victors on their rear!

Behold, on proud Iberia's shore,
Our flag triumphant flies!
And NELSON gains, though now no more,
The fame that never dies:
Resound! Resound!
The world around,
Low lie both France and Spain;
Record it, Fame,
With NELSON's name,
Britannia rules the main. *J. D.*

THE UNFORTUNATE FEMALE.

A tender tale, and worth a tear,
Peruse it, friend, and drop it here. *Gay.*

WHAT poignant anguish fills this breast of care?
A victim left to mis'ry and despair!
Despoil'd of virtue, strip'd of health and ease;
Inur'd to hardships, want, and fell disease.
Ah, cruel man! too oft thy treach'rous art
Sheds baneful poison through the female heart;
Too oft, alas! in some unguarded hour,
Strips female beauty of her fairest flow'r.
Thy flatt'ring accents, which my fancy caught,
Thy oaths and vows, with fond affection fraught,
Thy rapt'rous kisses! late, too late, I find
Were only us'd to win my tender mind;
To banish virtue from her blest abode,
The female soul where nature and her God
Have fix'd their empire; let no villain dare
To snatch this treasure from the beauteous fair.
For, virtue fled—alas, what then remains?
Save cruel treatment, scorn, and bitter pains!
Shunn'd by our sex, despis'd by all the world,
To vicious pleasures and intemp'rance hurl'd;
Forc'd to look chearful, though we feel within
The scorpion lashes of despair and sin,
With winning smiles to welcome ev'ry guest
While heart-felt anguish gnaws the aching breast,
To seek a solace in the midnight bowl,
And with its juices calm the troubled soul.
At last, when Heav'n shall end our mis'ry here,
No faithful friend to drop one tender tear,
No aged parents close our dying eyes,
No bleeding bosom heaves with deep-fetch'd sighs:
No loving brothers weep a sister dead,
No beauteous sisters tears of pity shed.
Edinburgh, October 1805. *V.*

A SHEPHERD'S *address to his auld dog* HECTOR.

COME, my auld towzy, trusty friend,
What gars ye look sae douth an' wae?
D'ye think my favour's at an end
Because thy head is turnin' grey?

Altho' thy feet begin to fail,
Their best war spent in servin' me;

An' can I grudge thy wee bit meal,
Some comfort in thy age to gie?

For mony a day, frae sun to sun,
We've toil'd an' helpit ane anither:
An' mony a thousan' mile thou'st run,
To keep my thraward flocks thegither.

Sure 'twar a sin to let ye pine
For hunger when 'tis a your fee!
An', Hector, whatsoe'er was thine
Thou wad hae shar'd it cheerfully:

Ah me! of fashion, self, an' pride,
The warld has read me sic' a lecture,
But yet 'tis a' in part repaid
By thee, my faithfu' gratefu' Hector.

O'er past imprudence, aft alane
I've shed the saut an' silent tear;
Then sharing ay my grief an' pain,
My puir auld friend cam' snoovin' near.

For a' the days we've sojourn'd here,
An' they've been neither fine nor few,
That thought possest thee year to year,
That a' my grief arase frae you.

Wi' waesome face, an' hingin' head,
Thou wad hae prest thee to my knee;
While I thy looks as weel cou'd read
As thou hads't said, in words, to me:

"O, my dear master, dinna greet;
What have I ever done to vex ye?
See, here I'm courin' at your feet,
Just take my life if I perplex ye.

For a' my toil, my wee drap meat
Is a' the wage I ask of thee;
For whilk I'm aft oblig'd to wait
Wi' hungry waine an' patient e'e.

Whatever wayward course ye steer;
Whatever sad mischance o'ertake ye;
Man, here is ane will haud ye dear!
Man, here's a friend will near forsake ye!"

Yes, my poor beast, though friends me scorn.
Whom mair than life I valued dear,
An' thraw me out to fight forlorn,
Wi' ills my heart dow hardly bear.

While I have thee to bear a part,
My plaid, my health, an' heezle rung;
I'll scorn the silly, haughty heart,
The saucy look, an' sland'rous tongue.

Sure friends by pop'lar envy sway'd,
Are ten times waur than ony fae!
My heart was theirs, an' to them laid
As open as the light o' day.

I fear'd my ain, but never dredd
That I for loss of theirs shou'd mourn;
Or that, when luck and favour fled,
Their friendship wad injurious turn!

But He who feeds the ravens young,
Lets naething pass unheeded bye;
He'll sometime judge of right and wrong,
An' ay provide for you an' I.

An' hear me, Hector, thee I'll trust
As far as thou hast wit an' skill;
Sae will I ae sweet lovely breast,
To me a balm for every ill.

To these my faith shall ever run,
While I have reason truth to scan;
But ne'er, beyond my mother's son,
To aught that bears the shape of man.

I ne'er cou'd thole thy cravin' face,
Nor when ye patted on my knee;
Though in a far an' unco place,
I've whiles been forc'd to beg for thee.

Ev'n now I'm in my master's pow'r,
Where my regard may scarce be shawn:
Yet, ere I'm forc'd to give thee o'er,
Whan thou art auld an' useless grown,

I'll get a cottage o' my ain,
Some wee bit canny lonely beil',
Where thy auld heart shall rest fu' fain,
An' share wi' me my humble meal.

Thy post shall be to guard the door,
An' bark at pethers, boys, an' whips;
O' cats an' hens to clear the floor,
An' bite the fleas that vex thy hips.

Whan my last bannock's on the hearth,
O' that thou sanna want thy share:
While I ha'e house or hauld on earth,
My Hector shall ha'e shelter there.

An' shou'd grim death thy noddle save,
Till he has made an end of me;
Ye'll lye a wee while on the grave
Of ane wha ay was kind to thee.

There's nane alive will miss me mair,
An' though in words thou can't bewail,
On a' the claes thy master ware
Thou'lt smell, an' fawn, an' wag thy tail.

An' if I'm forc'd wi' thee to part,
Which will be sair against my will,
I'll sometimes mind thy honest heart,
As lang as I can climb a hill.

Come, my auld towzy, trusty tyke,
Let's speel to Queensb'ry's lofty brow;
There greedy midges never fyke;
There care an' envy never grow.

While gazing down the fertile dales,
Content an' peace shall ay be by;
An' muses leave their native vales,
To rove at large wi' you an' I.

Ettrick. *A Shepherd.*

FOREIGN

THE

Monthly Register

FOR DECEMBER 1805.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

A TRIAL, of a highly in teresting nature, took place at Spanishtown in July last, before a Military Tribunal, composed of the following officers:

Major-General Ridwood, President. Colonels Israel, Milward, Ross, Sheriff, Grant, Moore, Marston; Lieutenant-Colonels Queensborough, Stewart, Henry, Parker, Minet, Whithorne, Ross.

The prisoner, David Murray, Esq. a person of high respectability at Jamaica, was appointed a Commissioner during the period of martial law in that island, for providing for the subsistence of the militia of his parish, (Westmoreland.) In expectation, however, of an attack, he drew up articles of capitulation with the enemy, and endeavoured to persuade Colonel Locke of the Westmoreland regiment and others to accede to his propositions. The charge is as follows:

"For going about to entice and persuade the Commissioners of said parish, and the Colonel and other officers of the militia of said parish, to join and engage in an act hostile to his Majesty's authority and Government, and the peace and safety of this island, by delivering to William Locke, Esq. Colonel of the Westmoreland regiment, or uttering or publishing a paper writing, containing propositions disgraceful, cowardly, and endangering the peace and safety of the colony."

After minutely investigating every circumstance, the Court were of opinion that he was guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to be degraded and rendered incapable of serving in any military capacity whatever in future, and to pay a fine of 3000l. and stand committed till said fine be paid.

On the 16th of July, the Commander in chief issued general orders, confirming and approving the said sentence; but in consideration of the previous untainted loyalty and general good conduct of the said David Murray, and feeling for the unfortunate situation of him and his family, and having also had such experience of the general attachment of the inhabitants to the British Government, and of their zeal for the service, as to leave no grounds of apprehension that similar attempts would be made, his Excellency remitted that part of the sentence which adjudges the said David Murray to be degraded to the ranks, and rendered incapable of holding any military commission under his Majesty in future.

His Excellency likewise expresses the greatest indignation at the manner in which the propositions of the said David Murray were received, and are mentioned by Colonel Locke; and the highest displeasure at the delay which occurred in forwarding the said propositions to head-quarters, or even laying them before the Field Officers and Commissioners of the parish. And to mark his Excellency's disapprobation of such conduct, the Commander in Chief dismisses the said Col. Locke, from his command as Colonel of the Westmoreland regiment of militia.

Surinam.—A mutiny has broke out among the free colonial black troops in Surinam; but although we have to deplore the loss of some valuable lives, we are happy to learn, that no serious consequences are to be apprehended from it. At Port Orangebo, the ruffians mur-

murdered Captains Muller and Vander Assen, with the white Sergeant stationed at the post, and the resident Commissary and Sergeant. At Wolffskaem plantation they massacred Mr Barker, the resident overseer, and carried off the slaves. At Port Armina, they killed the Officer and Doctor. They afterwards fled with their arms, but, as their number does not exceed 70, they must soon be exterminated, if they do not return to their duty. Parties had been sent to occupy the posts from which they deserted, and to prevent mischief, and rewards had been offered to the Indians and Negroes for any of the mutineers that they might bring in.

We are extremely sorry to learn, by accounts dated early in September, that the troops at Barbadoes and Antigua were in a very sickly state. The 15th regiment had lost, since their arrival in February last, about 300 men, and more than half the officers. The 68th regiment, of two battalions, had also suffered in proportion, and the 96th had lost a few. As the islands of Grenada and St Vincent's were then in a much healthier state, it was intended to remove the head quarters from Barbadoes to Grenada.

AMERICA.

We are extremely sorry to state, that the malignant distemper, commonly called the yellow fever, has again visited the cities of Philadelphia and New York, with considerable virulence. It appeared about the middle of September, and the mortality, by the end of the month, had increased to such an alarming degree at New York, that the city was more deserted than at any former unfortunate period. The banks and all the public offices had removed to the village of Greenwich, about a mile and a half from the centre of the city. The business part of the town was entirely evacuated, and presented a most gloomy appearance. About the middle of October, the disorder had almost disappeared, and the inhabitants were returning fast to their houses. We have no accounts of the numbers who have fallen victims to this dreadful malady at this melancholy visitation, but they are said to be very considerable both at New York and Philadelphia.

It is very singular that these two cities are the chief sufferers by this destructive contagion. It made its appearance last autumn in Baltimore in Maryland, and in some towns in Connecticut and Rhode Island, but very few fatal cases occurred.

General Moreau, with his lady and two children, arrived at Philadelphia, from Cadiz, on the 24th of August, and experienced a very flattering reception.

Peace has been concluded between the American States and Tripoli, in terms, according to their Journalists, highly honourable to the former. The treaty was preceded by a battle, in which the American General Eaton headed a small detachment from the American Mediterranean squadron, and the troops collected by the rival brother of the bashaw of Tripoli. On which side victory declared is not mentioned, but it is stated that General Eaton was the only surviving American, and that he was wounded.

The long pending dispute between the States and Spain is likely to terminate in war, in consequence of the unwarrantable conduct of the Spanish Government, which has condemned an American gun-boat, taken near Gibraltar.—The President in consequence, according to letters from New York, had called Congress together on business of high importance to the nation. It was also reported, "that Notes unusually animated had lately passed between the American Secretary of State and the Spanish Minister, Don Yrujo."

The accounts of the extraordinary abundance of the harvest in all parts of America are confirmed. There has been no crop equal to it, either in quantity or quality, for a great series of years. Public days of thanksgiving were appointed throughout the different States, for these rich proofs of the Divine Beneficence.

ITALY.

Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

The late dreadful earthquake at Naples was followed a short time after by a most violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius, on the 12th of August, and of which we have the following relation:

On the 12th of August, about half past nine at night, an extremely violent eruption of Vesuvius took place, from the crater which was opened in the year

year 1794. The lava quickly spread over the plain, to the distance of four Italian miles, and proceeded towards the sea, which it reached about three in the morning. It divided, at its origin, into two branches; one menaced Portici, but fortunately turned off again, and united with the other branch; so that the fiery stream formed a kind of island. At the spot where it discharged itself into the sea, suddenly arose a promontory of volcanic matter.—The whole of the district covered with lava, was in a flame for 20 minutes, and exhibited an awfully magnificent spectacle; the blazing trees burning with a white, and the lava with a red flame.—When the river of lava reached the sea, it began to foam horribly, the vast whirls of water and fire, produced by the two contending elements, were presented to the eye of the spectator. Many of the inhabitants of Portici saved themselves by water, but the place remained uninjured; though its current passed so near it, not a single person perished. The damage sustained by the vineyards from the torrent of lava, is estimated at 600,000 ducats. Many naturalists are of opinion, that several provinces of the kingdom are entirely undermined, and that they will consequently sink at some future period, and be overwhelmed by the sea.

FRANCE.

All the Swedish vessels at St Maloes, Havre, and other French ports in the channel, have been seized, and their crews sent to Rouen. And orders have been issued to seize at sea or in port, all Russian, Austrian, and Swedish ships.

The city of Paris is stated to be in the utmost distress, from the failure of no less than 24 banking houses, among whom are, Deville and Co. Degardin, and Recamier, the latter always considered of the highest credit. The cause is generally and justly attributed to the immense quantity of specie, which has been sent to the army in Germany. The bank paper is at 12 per cent. discount. The defeat of the combined fleets has struck the deepest consternation in the city, and has occasioned a vast rise in the price of all colonial produce, though the extent of the disaster was not known, and was concealed in the official prints. Prince Louis attempted to keep up the spirits of his wife's circle, by talking slightly of it, observing, that it might indeed induce the Emperor to conclude another peace; "but that the final conquest of Great Britain, though postponed, would never be relinquished but with his life; *it was and would be the principal object of his reign.*" Prince Louis may be allowed to flash a little at his wife's circle. He is not so sanguine as his brother for all that.

Jerome Bonaparte has made his peace with his Imperial brother Napoleon. It will be recollected, that when he landed from America at Lisbon, in April, his lady, (formerly Miss Paterson of S. Carolina) sailed for and landed in England. Jerome travelled through Spain and the south of France to Italy, where the Emperor was in May celebrating his coronation as King of Italy. He made an humble submission, was forgiven, and ordered to Toulon, where he got the command of two frigates to go upon a secret service. This now appears to be a visit to the Dey of Algiers to obtain the liberation of the French and Italian slaves there, which he has effected, to the number of 230, upon what terms he does not mention. He however got safe back to Toulon with his cargo, though chased for some time by two British frigates. He is now in Paris, living in family with his brother Louis, and expects to be made a Prince.

We are extremely shocked to find in one of the French minor papers, the *Gazette de France* of the 28th October, an account of the death of the unfortunate Capt. Wright, the gallant and intimate friend of Sir Sydney Smith, in the Temple at Paris. (See Mag. for Sept. p. 712.) The article is as follows:—"Captain Wright, of the English navy, a prisoner in the Temple, who had disembarked on the French coast Georges and his accomplices, has put an end to his existence in prison, after having read in the *Moniteur* the account of the destruction of the Austrian army."

Another paper, the *Journal de Paris*, of the 29th October says—"The day before yesterday, Mr Wright, the English officer who last year disembarked the assassins of England on the coast of Britanny, and was imprisoned in the Temple, after having read the bulletins of the

the *Moniteur*, and uttered much abuse against the Austrians, and particularly against General Mack, cut his throat with a razor."

Notwithstanding the confidence with which this melancholy piece of intelligence is announced, we learn by private letters of good authority, that the above gallant officer's death did not happen till the 1st of November. These private accounts likewise state, that the second surgeon of the Temple had shot himself, but had previously sent to three foreign ambassadors at Paris, an account of the rigorous treatment and death of Capt. Wright, for whom he had formed a strong attachment.

There is certainly some degree of mystery attending this singular event. And the unprecedented rapidity and secrecy with which the unfortunate Duc d'Enghien was brought to trial and execution, and the sudden fate of Gen. Pichegru, have given rise to the conjecture that Capt. Wright has suffered by the same barbarous means as the latter.

The gloomy mind of Bonaparte seems to have cherished a rancorous hatred against this unfortunate gentleman, who has contributed so materially to blast his laurels, and to check his career. He seems to regard all those who oppose him successfully, not as honourable soldiers fighting for their country, but as criminals whom he has a right to punish.

The firm resistance Capt. Wright made to all the importunities of the police spies to give any information respecting Pichegru and Georges, contributed greatly to increase the rancour of the French Government against him, and the severe treatment he experienced while in prison. When Bonaparte returned from Boulogne, and before he set out for the army, he expressed to his minister Talleyrand, with some anxiety, his apprehensions respecting the peace of the city of Paris during his absence; and a report was immediately circulated by the emissaries of Government, that a conspiracy was meditating among the prisoners in the Temple, which afforded a pretext for establishing there a more cruel and rigorous plan of police than had hitherto been followed in this imperial state prison. The project of this pretended conspiracy was said to be concealed in the lining of a hat, which was sent to a prisoner of some distinction. The paper was discovered and seized by one of the keepers, and from that moment all communication between the prisoners, both within and without the prison, was immediately interdicted. It is natural to suppose this moment of silence and terror was chosen to execute upon Capt. Wright the same fate which Pichegru had undergone. The same precautions were employed, the same pretext set forth to isolate the prison of the French General, four and twenty hours before the perpetration of the atrocious act with which the Mamelukes closed his life. But it was expedient to wait for a pretext, and that pretext was found in the grief and indignation which the disasters of the Austrian army might be imagined to have plunged him in. These wretched and shallow expedients are precisely similar to those that were contrived and set forth as a palliation of the murder of Pichegru.

How far we are warranted from these premises, and from precedents known to all the world, to derive such uncharitable conclusions, may be disputed, but the events alluded to is so much in unison with the vindictive character and desperate policy of the French ruler, that at least the strongest suspicion respecting it attaches to him and his Government.

We understand that the British Government are endeavouring to obtain the most authentic information possible respecting this melancholy event.

A correspondence has been lately opened by the Secretary of the English transport Board with M. Riviere, the Commissary for prisoners of war at Paris. Although the French Government will not consent to any cartel, we sent back to France the French prisoners whom age, wounds, or infirmities rendered incapable of service. We desired a similar measure, and that in particular Lieut. Wm. Dalyell, who was made prisoner on the 4th of January last, in the Rattler gunbrig, and who from the certificates of surgeons was so much disabled as to require the utmost care and attention of his family. After a silence of three months, what was the answer of the French Marine Minister!—"Nothing can be done, says he, without a formal order from the Emperor, and in the present circumstances, his *Majesty cannot spare time to attend to such business.*

WAR

WAR UPON THE CONTINENT.

After the surrender of Ulm, the Austrian Generals prisoners were sent off through Bavaria under an escort for Vienna. It appears from official documents, that Gen. Mack carried with him some proposals from Bonaparte to the Emperor of Austria. But whatever these might have been, they were not the more favourably received by such an unwelcome messenger. The Archduke Ferdinand, who had fought his way through Franconia to Bohemia, had gone directly to Vienna; and we learn that at his instance, the Field-marshal and Gen. Werneck were immediately arrested, and sent off in close custody to a castle in Hungary.

Notwithstanding the commencement of the compaign has proved so disastrous to the Austrian arms, and occasioned a considerable degree of agitation through all the Imperial provinces, yet we rejoice to learn that the courage and constancy of the Emperor of Germany have not sunk under such an unfortunate turn of affairs. The Vienna Court Gazette, after announcing the capture of Ulm, says, "The loss is certainly heavy and afflicting, but is neither overwhelming nor decisive. The extensive dominions of the Austrian Monarchy, inhabited by a people as brave as loyal, have still sufficient resources to retrieve it, and the magnanimous resolutions of the Sovereigns of Russia and Prussia justify the most consoling expectations."

On the 28th of October, the Emperor issued at Vienna, a spirited and patriotic proclamation, setting forth the moderation of the views of Austria and Russia, and depicting the very opposite views and designs of Bonaparte, whose character is thus accurately drawn—"Solely occupied with the desire of military glory—influenced by no passion but that of being recorded in history as a conqueror—respecting no principle that reminds him of the regard prescribed by the law of nations, or the respect due towards independent States——totally careless of the general tranquillity—absorbed in himself, and occupied only in the display of his own power." The proclamation concludes with the following animated and affecting appeal:—

"Let the intoxication of success, or the unhallowed and iniquitous spirit of revenge actuate the foe; calm and firm I stand in the midst of 25 millions of people, who are dear to my heart, and to my family. I have a claim upon their love, for I desire their happiness. I have a claim upon their assistance; for whatever they venture for themselves, their families, their posterity, their happiness and tranquillity, and for the preservation of all that is sacred and dear to them.

"With fortitude the Austrian Monarchy arose from every storm which menaced it during the preceding centuries.—Its intrinsic vigour is still undecayed. There still exists in the breasts of those good and loyal men, for whose prosperity I combat, the ancient patriotic spirit, which is ready to make every sacrifice, to save *what must be saved*—their throne and their independence, the national honour and the national prosperity.

"From this spirit of patriotism on the part of my subjects, I expect, with a proud and tranquil confidence, every thing that is great and good, unanimity, and a quick, firm, and courageous cooperation in every measure that shall be ordered, to keep the rapid strides of the enemy off from our frontier, until those numerous and powerful auxiliaries can act, which my exalted ally, the Emperor of Russia, and other powers, who have formerly and recently experienced the insults of the Emperor of the French, have destined to combat for the liberties of Europe, and the security of thrones and of nations. Success will not forsake a just cause for ever; and the unanimity of the Sovereigns, the proud manly courage, and the conscious strength of their people, will soon obliterate the first disasters."

The same day another proclamation was issued at Vienna, "calling upon the young men, both nobility and citizens, to incorporate themselves with the city militia, and to do garrison duty during the present circumstances. And calling upon all other classes of the inhabitants to appear at the call of the magistracy, for filling the divisions of the reserve of the Austrian regiments, whereby they will claim the gratitude of their country. At the same time charging all *foreigners* to quit the city of Vienna in *six*, and all Lower Austria in ten days, on pain of imprisonment.

Only

Only the subjects of the Emperor of Russia, and of the Kings of Prussia, Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark, and of the Electors of Saxony and Hessia, are excluded from this mandate, by the express order of our Sovereign. All horses and light waggons are also placed in requisition, to be employed for the public service, &c."

Altho' we doubt not the above appeal to the gallantry and patriotism of the people will have its proper effect, yet the situation of the Austrian army on the Danube appears to have been too precarious to have warranted the residence of the Court at Vienna much longer secure. Accordingly, it was deemed prudent to leave that capital, and the Royal family, with all the nobility, and principal inhabitants, retired about the 3d of November to Presburgh in Hungary. From thence they, however, removed to Brunn in Moravia, where they arrived on the 9th, and proceeded further to Olmutz on the 14th. Here the Archduke Ferdinand joined the Emperor from the army in Bohemia, and the Archduke Anthony from Berlin. The Emperor of Russia also arrived at Olmutz on the 20th from Berlin. We understand that the archives, the plate, and the valuable effects, were removed from Vienna into Moravia.

On the 12th of November, while the Emperor was at Brunn, he published the following proclamation, which confirms the supposition that some propositions, probably of a deceitful tendency, had been made through the medium of the Austrian Generals who surrendered at Ulm.

IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION.

"His Majesty the Emperor and King had never a higher wish than the maintenance of peace. This wish lay in the principles of his Government as well as in his heart. Without the most distant project of enlarging his States, or of procuring an indemnification for the sacrifices he had made at Luneville and Ratisbon to the tranquillity of Europe, he desired nothing but that the Emperor of France, actuated by a similar spirit of enlightened and humane policy, should return within the limits prescribed by the treaty of Luneville.—Whoever with a clear understanding took an interest in the fate of Europe, felt the justice and moderation of this desire.

"True to his principles, his Majesty, in the progress of the present war, was ready every moment to hold out his hand to peace, and amid the most brilliant victories, he would have thought and acted in the same way as under the influence of contrary occurrences.

"His Majesty believed, that the great and happy moment of this reconciliation, and of returning happiness to his people, was not far distant, when the Emperor of France, on several occasions, publicly manifested corresponding dispositions, and expressed himself with precision in the same spirit to Austrian General Officers, whom the fortune of war had made his prisoners.

"Full of confidence in such manifestations, and animated by an earnest wish to avert the approaching danger from the capital of Vienna, so dear to his heart, and, in general, to free his good and faithful subjects from the pressure of a longer war, his Majesty sent his Field-Marshal the Count de Guilay, to the head-quarters of the French Emperor, *in the name of himself and his Allies*, to obtain a confirmation of these pacific dispositions, to learn the further overtures which the Emperor Napoleon might make on this occasion, and to treat for an armistice as preparatory to negociations *for a general peace*.

"But the hopes of his Majesty were not fulfilled. As the basis of an armistice, limited to a few weeks, the Emperor of France demanded,

"That the Allied Troops should return home; that the Hungarian levies should be disbanded; and that the duchy of Venice and the Tyrol should be previously evacuated to the French armies.

"All Europe will feel the inconsistency between such demands, and the foregoing manifestations of the Emperor. His Majesty the Emperor and King had, by this first step, fulfilled a sacred duty which his heart had dictated.

"But he should have thought himself grievously injuring himself, the honour of his monarchy, the dignity of his House, the reputation of the good and great Nation over which he rules, and the highest interests of the States, in the eyes both of the present and of future generations, if, notwithstanding the duty incumbent on him to preserve all these

these entire, he had yielded to the severe, but passing, pressure of the moment, and assented to conditions which would have been a death-blow to his Monarchy, and a breach of the relations in which he stood with all his friendly States.

"His Majesty wished for peace—he wishes for it still, with sincerity and earnestness. But he never could, nor never will, place himself in a defenceless state, where he and his people would be delivered over to the imperious and arbitrary decisions of a powerful foe.

"In such circumstances, nothing remains to his Majesty, but to cleave to those great and unexhausted resources which he finds in the hearts, in the prosperity, in the loyalty, in the strength of his people; and in the as yet undiminished force of his high allies and friends, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia; and to persist in this firm and intimate connection till the Emperor of the French, with that moderation which is the brightest gem in the crown of a great monarch, consents to conditions of peace which were not purchased by a sacrifice of the national honour and independence of a mighty state."

When we consider the character of the French Emperor, and the rapid and astonishing success which had attended his arms, together with the comparatively inferior force which more immediately opposed his progress to the Austrian capital, we are not surprised to find his proposals for an armistice of a hard and humiliating complexion. But no professions of the most upright and most pacific intentions can now avail the Emperor Francis—he must bring forward, alongst with his allies, the most powerful force possible to the field of battle, if he wishes to bring Bonaparte to treat upon any thing like reasonable terms.

We must now revert to the operations of the French armies after the surrender of Gen. Mack at Ulm.

The French armies were again put in motion on the 23d October. Bonaparte left Augsburgh on the 24th, and arrived at Munich the same evening, accompanied by Prince Murat, when the town was brilliantly illuminated. On the 26th, Bernadotte's division left Munich, and proceeded down the Danube, and reached Saltsburgh on the 30th without any opposition, the Austrian division stationed there having quitted it the day before.

In the same manner Lannes', Murat's, and Davoust's divisions reached Branau, the Austrians retiring as the enemy advanced. On the 1st of November, all the divisions of the French army, except Ney's, had passed the Inn, and their movements tended to concentrate their force. Bonaparte was with the right wing at Saltsburgh, and the centre under Murat, was advancing in great force towards Lintz. Here the Austro-Russian army, commanded by Gen. Kutusoff, who had been joined by Gen. Kienmayer's army of Austrians, and by a division of the second Russian army under Gen. Meerveldt, were posted about the 4th of November, forming in all a very considerable army; as the enemy advanced, however, they retreated to Moelk upon the Danube (about 50 miles from Vienna.)

It does not appear that the Austrians and Russians made any stand at any of the positions between the Ens and Vienna; what actions took place were little more than the actions which are usual between the rear guard of the one and the advanced guard of the other. It was at first conceived that the Austrians meant to make a stand when they got near Vienna, or under the walls of that city; at Moelk it was more particularly expected that they would risk a battle; but the French entered it without resistance. After having reached the banks of the Ens, Bonaparte felt himself strong enough to detach part of his army to the frontiers of Carinthia, and another part to the Tyrolese frontier. Of the career of the centre of the army, to which was confided the march to Vienna, the French official accounts are in substance as follows:—

"On the 1st November, after a short but sharp action with the Austrians, supported by the Russians, part of General Murat's cavalry took possession of Wels, whilst Davoust's division entered Lambach. Soult's division arrived on the 2d at Wels, and Lannes at the same time at Lintz. Meanwhile Mortier's division was sent to make a diversion on the left bank of the Danube. The banks of the Ens were not defended—Murat's, Davoust's, and Lannes's divisions crossed it, Murat's forming the advanced guard. At Amstetten, between

tween Moelk and the Ens, there seems to have been a sharp action: The French say they made 1800 prisoners. On the direct road to Vienna the Austrians and Russians seem to have made no further stand. Murat entered Moelk on the 8th, and pushed his advanced posts to St Polten or St Hyppolite, where he arrived with his division the next day. On the 8th Davoust's division came up with Gen. Meerfeldt's corps, which was marching towards Neustadt, to cover Vienna on that side. An action took place, which appears to have been the severest that took place between the Inn and Vienna. The Austrians fought with their usual courage; but the French accounts say they were entirely routed, and pursued five leagues, with the loss of 4000 men made prisoners, sixteen pieces of cannon, and three stand of colours.

The bulletin of the 10th announces that Bonaparte had arrived at the abbey of Moelk. On the 9th Murat arrived at St Polten, about 25 miles from Vienna, and immediately sent General Sebastiani thither, for the purpose, it is said, of promising to respect the property of the inhabitants.

Respecting the movements of the right wing of the French army, it appears that "Bernadotte's had been detached to Saltsburgh, and the Bavarians had been sent to take possession of Kuffstein on the Inn, which was surrendered by capitulation.—Ney's division had been sent to Innspruck, of which it took possession, while Augereau from the Brisgaw, advancing along the Lake of Constance, had taken Lindau and Bregentz, and forced Wolffskehl to retire.

"Marshal's Ney's division, 17,000 strong, concentrated itself in the county of Werdenfels, and proceeded by Schlosberg to Innspruck. The Austrians and the Tyrolese militia incommoded their march, and for a time checked it at the famous passage of Scharnitz. Whilst one division of Ney's corps attacked it on one side, another advanced directly upon it from Mutterwald. The Tyrolese made a most obstinate resistance. The French lost a great number of men. Three times they attempted to take it by assault, but failed; on the fourth they were successful. Nothing now impeded their march to Inspruck, which they entered on the 6th, the Archduke John, with General Jellachich, evacuating the Innthal, retired to the Brennerberg, and meant to attempt effecting a junction with the Archduke Charles.

The German papers afford very little information respecting these operations. They take no notice of the battle of the 8th between Gen. Meerfeldt's corps and Davoust's division.

Success, however, favoured the allied army in a very important instance, which is very differently related in the French bulletins. On the 9th of November, the Imperial united army, under Gen. Kutusow, passed to the left bank of the Danube near Krems. The French Marshal Mortier with a strong division, had been previously stationed on the left bank to oppose his passage, and pressed on the rear of Gen. Kutusow. On the 10th, the outposts of the General were attacked and drove in by the French, and Kutusow with difficulty maintained his position near the Stein. He therefore resolved to attack the enemy next morning at Weiskirchen. After a severe action, victory declared for the allies. Gen. Mortier and many officers fell, and about 4000 men were killed and wounded. The remainder of the French division took refuge in the castle of Dierstein, where being closely pursued, they surrendered upon capitulation. The prisoners were 41 officers, and 3000 men, among whom was the 4th regt. of dragoons almost entire. The Russians had 80 officers and about 2000 men killed and wounded. Gen. Kutusow was wounded, and Field-marshal Schmidt, who was appointed quarter-master general in room of Gen. Mack, and one of the oldest and best officers in the Austrian army, was unfortunately killed.

After this action, Gen. Kutusow continued his march towards Olmutz, but a strong body of the French pressed upon his rear. The Russian General Prince Pangrazion, commanding the rear-guard, of about 5000 men, was surrounded by a great superiority of numbers, whom he gallantly beat off with considerable loss, and effected his junction with the main body, bringing with him two standards and some prisoners. Gen. Kutusow then established himself at Olmutz, where he was joined by a corps of Aus-

trians

trians under the Prince of Lichtenstein, and on the 18th, by the second Russian army of 46,000 men—He was soon afterwards to be reinforced by the Russian Imperial Guards, under the Archduke Constantine, 12,000 strong; and the rest of the army, under Gen. Michelson, would join him about the end of November. In other parts of Germany, things wore an appearance rather favourable for Austria. The Archduke Ferdinand's army in Bohemia was more than 30,000 strong, and had obliged the French General d'Hilliers, who had advanced into that province, to retreat across the Danube. The Archduke John had raised a considerable force in the Tyrol, where he was making a brave stand against the division of Marshal Ney, whose progress he had checked, and who had lost a great number of his men in different skirmishes. Gen. Wolfskeil had also mustered a pretty strong corps in the Voralberg, and had defeated part of Gen. Augereau's division on their march to join the main army, and entered Suabia, by which the communication of the French were greatly impeded.

In the mean time, the main body of the French army had approached to within 25 miles of Vienna, and the road being entirely left open by the retreat of the allied army to Moravia, on the 11th November, a deputation repaired to the French camp then at St Hypolite, and held a conference with Prince Murat. According to the Vienna accounts, the deputation had authority from his Imperial Majesty to open to the French commander his intentions, that wishing to relieve the inhabitants of Vienna from the terror of a defence, he would deliver up the capital to the French army, relying on their justice and generosity. The Court Commissary stated likewise, that proper arrangements had been made for the reception of the French troops, and the maintenance of order and tranquillity. Accordingly, on the 12th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the advanced guard of cavalry under Prince Murat entered the city, and passed straight through, crossed the bridge over the Danube, and took up their quarters in the suburbs. About 25,000 men passed through in the same way on the same day, 5000 of whom were quartered in the city. Bonaparte arrived on the 13th, and took up his residence in the palace of Schonbrunn, about two miles from Vienna, formerly the palace of the Empress Queen Maria Theresa. It does not appear that the entrance of the French army produced the smallest disturbance in the city. The troops, it is admitted, behaved with much propriety and decorum, and the inhabitants were strictly enjoined by the magistracy to preserve peace and good order, and to give no offence. The French Commanders made large requisitions in wine and cloth, and demanded 40,000 rations. They also took possession of a great quantity of artillery and muskets which had been left in the town. A story is told in the German papers, for the truth of which we have no certain authority. It is said, that in order to retard the passage of the French army across the Danube, the Austrian Prince Aversberg, Commandant of the city, had orders to demolish the bridges at Vienna. As the Austrians, in their retreat, had generally destroyed the bridges behind them, we are told that the French General Prince Murat, suspecting those at Vienna would probably meet the same fate, sent a courier to the Austrian Governor, informing him that preliminaries of peace had been signed by the contending powers. Prince Aversberg, not suspecting any deception, and trusting to the report of so high a personage, departed for Moravia, and left the bridges standing. The destruction of the bridges might have retarded the passage of the enemy for a few days, but the city would not have fared the better for it.

The Emperor of Austria had authorised the magistrates of Vienna to circulate paper to the amount of a million of florins, in bills of 12 and 24 francs, to be called in after the war.

Of the operations of the French army in Italy, who have been so successful as to oblige the Archduke Charles to retreat to Hungary, the arrival of the King of Sweden at Stralsund, with a corps of his army, of a body of Russians in the same quarter, to co-operate with the Swedes, the arrival of Gen. Don in Hanover from England with a body of German and English troops, and the visit of the Emperor of Russia to the Court of Berlin, ample details will be given in our next number.

ENGLAND.

Naval Operations.

Further dispatches have been received by the Secretary of the Admiralty from Admiral Lord Collingwood, respecting the fate of the captured ships which surrendered on the 21st of October.—They are dated on board the Queen, off Cape Trafalgar, Nov. 4. and were brought home by the Hon. Capt. Blackwood, in the Euryalus frigate. To relieve the general public anxiety, they were immediately published in a *London Gazette Extraordinary*, as follows:

Sir,

On the 28th ultimo I informed you of the proceedings of the squadron to that time. The weather continuing very bad, the wind blowing from the S. W. the squadron not in a situation of safety, and seeing little prospect of getting the captured ships off the land, and great risk of some of them getting into port, I determined no longer to delay the destroying them, and to get the squadron out of the deep bay.

The extraordinary exertions of Capt. Capel, however, saved the French Swiftsure; and his ship the Phœbe, together with the Donegal, Capt. Malcolm, afterwards brought out the Bahama. Indeed, nothing can exceed the perseverance of all the officers employed in this service. Capt. Hope rigged and succeeded in bringing out the Ildephonso, all of which will, I hope, have arrived safe at Gibraltar. For the rest, Sir, I inclose you a list of all the enemy's fleet, which were in the action, and how they are disposed of, which I believe is perfectly correct.

I informed you, in my letter of the 28th, that the remnant of the enemy's fleet came out a second time to endeavour, in the bad weather, to cut off some of the hulks, when the Rayo was dismasted, and fell into our hands; she afterwards parted her cable, went on shore, and was wrecked. The Indomptable, one of the same squadron, was also driven on shore, wrecked, and her crew perished.

The Santa Anna and Algeziras being driven near the shore off Cadiz, got such assistance from the shore as enabled them to get in; but the ruin of their fleet is as complete as could be expected, under the circumstance of fighting them close to their own shore. Had the battle been in the ocean, still fewer would have escaped. Nineteen sail of the line are taken or destroyed; and of those which got in, not more than three are in a reparable state for a length of time.

Rear-Admiral Louis in the Canopus, who had been detached with the Queen, Spencer, and Tigre, to complete the water, &c. of these ships, and to see the convoy in safety a certain distance up the Mediterranean, joined me on the 30th.

In clearing the captured ships of prisoners, I found so many wounded men, that to alleviate human misery as much as was in my power, I sent to the Marquis de Solano, Governor-General of Andalusia, to offer him the wounded to the care of their country, on receipts being given; a proposal which was received with the greatest thankfulness, not only by the Governor, but the whole country resounds with expressions of gratitude.—Two French frigates were sent out to receive them, with a proper Officer to give receipts, bringing with them all the English who had been wrecked in several of the ships, and an offer from the Marquis de Solano of the use of their hospitals for our wounded, pledging the honour of Spain for their being carefully attended.

I have ordered most of the Spanish prisoners to be released; the Officers on parole; the men for receipts given, and a condition that they do not serve in war, by sea or land, until exchanged.

By my correspondence with the Marquis, I found that Vice-Admiral d'Alava was not dead, but dangerously wounded, and I wrote to him a letter, claiming him as a prisoner of war: a copy of which I enclose, together with a state of the Flag Officers of the combined fleet.

I am, &c.

C. Collingwood.

Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 27. 1805.

My Lord Marquis,

A great number of Spanish subjects having been wounded in the last action between the British and the combined fleets of Spain and France, on the 21st inst. humanity and my desire to alleviate the sufferings of these wounded men, dictate to me to offer to your Excellen-

cy

ty their enlargement, that they may be taken proper care of in the hospitals on shore, provided your Excellency will send boats to convey them, with a proper officer to give receipts for their number, and acknowledge them in your Excellency's answer to this letter, to be prisoners of war, to be exchanged before they serve again.

I beg to assure your Excellency of my high consideration, and that

I am, &c.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

To his Excellency the Marquis de Solano, Captain General of Andalusia, Governor, &c. &c. Cadiz.

Conditions on which the Spanish Wounded Prisoners were released, and sent on Shore to the Hospital.

I Guilleme Valverde, having been authorised and empowered, by the Marquis de Solano, Governor-General of Andalusia, and of Cadiz, to receive from the English squadron the wounded prisoners, and such persons as may be necessary to their care, which release, and enlargement of the wounded, &c. is agreed to, on the part of the Commander in Chief of the British squadron, on the positive condition, that none of the said prisoners shall be employed again, in any public service of the Crown of Spain, either by sea or land, until they are regularly exchanged.

Signed on board his Britannic Majesty's ship the Euryalus, at sea, the 30th Oct. 1805.

GUILLEME VALVERDE.
Edecan de S. E.

Euryalus, off Cadiz, Oct. 30. 1805.

SIR,

It is with great pleasure that I have heard the wound you received in the action is in a hopeful way of recovery, and that your country may still have the benefit of your future service.

But, Sir, you surrendered yourself to me, and it was in consideration only of the state of your wound, that you were not removed into my ship. I could not disturb the repose of a man supposed to be in his last moments; but your sword, the emblem of your service, was delivered to me by your captain, and I expect that you consider yourself a prisoner of war, until you shall be regularly exchanged by cartel.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. COLLINGWOOD.

To Vice-Admiral Don Ignatio Maria D'Alava.
Sent under Cover to Admiral Gravina.

List of the combined fleets in the action of October 21st—shewing how they are disposed of.—(*Fr.* denotes French ships; *Sp.* Spanish.)

San Ildephonso, San Juan Nepumoceno, and Bahame, 74 guns each, Sp. and Swiftsure, 74, Fr. sent to Gibraltar. Monarca, 74; San Francisco de Asis, 74; El Rayo, 100; Neptune, 84, Sp. wrecked. Indomptable, 84, Fr. wrecked, all perished. Fougueux, 74, Fr. wrecked, all perished, with 30 of the Temeraire's men. Bucentaur, 84, Fr. wrecked, some of the crew saved. Berwick, 74; Aigle, 74, Fr. wrecked. Argonaute, 74, Fr. on shore in the port of Cadiz. Achille, 74, burnt during the action.—Burnt or sunk after the action, Redoubtable, 74, Fr. (18 of our people were lost in her.) San Augustin, 74; Santissima Trinidada 140; Argonauta, 80, Sp. Intrepide, 74, Fr. Returned to Cadiz, mere wrecks—Santa Anna, 112; San Juste, 74, San Leandro, 64; Principe de Asturias, 112, Sp. Algeziras, 74; Pluton, 74. Fr. Returned to Cadiz serviceable—Montanez, 74, Sp. Neptune, 84; Heros, 74. Fr. Hauled to the southward and escaped, but since taken by Sir R. Strachan.—Formidable, 84; Mont Blanc, 74; Scipion, 74; Duguay Trouin, 74.

Abstract.—At Gibraltar, 4; Destroyed, 15; In Cadiz, 10, (of which 6 are wrecks;) Escaped to the southward, 4—Total 33.

List of the Flag Officers of the Combined Fleets.

Admiral Villeneuve, Commander in Chief, taken.
Admiral Don Frederico Gravina, escaped into Cadiz, wounded in the arm.
Vice Admiral d'Alava, wounded severely in the head, taken, but was driven into Cadiz in the Santa Anna.
Rear-Admiral Cisneros, taken.
Rear-Admiral Magon, killed.
Rear-Admiral Dumanoir, escaped.

Ge-

General Return of Killed and Wounded.

	GUNS.	K.	W.
Victory, Adm. Lord Nelson, Capt. T. M. Hardy,	100	57	75
Royal Sovereign, Admiral Collingwood, Capt. Rotheram, - -	100	47	94
Britannia, Admiral Earl Northesk, Capt. Bullen,	100	10	42
Temeraire, Eliab Harvey,	98	47	76
Prince, Rich. Grindall,	98	0	0
Neptune, T. Freemantle,	98	10	34
Dreadnought, John Conn,	98	7	26
Tonnant, Chas. Tyler,	80	26	50
Mars, Geo. Duff, -	74	29	69
Bellerophon, John Cooke,	74	27	123
Minotaur, C. M. Mansfield,	74	3	22
Revenge, Robt. Moorsom,	74	28	52
Conqueror, Israel Pellew,	74	3	9
Leviathan, H. W. Bayntun,	74	4	22
Ajax, Lieut. Pinfold,	80	2	9
Orion, E. Codrington,	74	1	23
Spartiate, Sir F. Laforey,	74	3	20
Belleisle, Wm. Hargood,	74	33	93
Colossus, J. Morris,	74	40	160
Achille, Rich. King,	74	13	59
Swiftsure, W. G. Rutherford,	74	9	8
Defence, Geo. Hope,	74	7	29
Defiance, P. C. Durham,	74	17	53
Thunderer, Lt. Stockham,	74	4	12
Polyphemus, Rob. Redmill,	64	2	4
Africa, Henry Digby,	64	18	44
Agamemnon, Sir E. Berry,	64	2	7
Total (1663)		449	1214

Officers Killed.

Victory, Lord Nelson; Mr Scott, his secretary; Capt. C. W. Adair, mar. Lieut. W. Ram; R. Smith and A. Palmer, midshipmen; T. Whipple, Captain's clerk. Royal Sovereign, Lieut. B. Gillieland; W. Chalmers, master; R. R. Green, 2d lieut. mar. J. Akenhead and T. Brand, midshipman. Britannia, Lieut. T. Roskruge. Temeraire, Capt. Bufigney, mar. Lieut. Kingston, ditto; L. Oades, carpenter; W. Pitts, midshipman. Mars, G. Duff, captain; A. Duff, master's mate; E. Corlyn and H. Morgan, midshipmen. Bellerophon, Capt. Cook; E. Overton, master, J. Simmons, midshipman. Revenge, T. Green, and E. F. Brooks, midshipmen. Conqueror, Lieuts. Lloyd and St George. Belleisle, Lieuts. Geall and Woodin; G. Nind, midshipman, Colossus, T. Scriven, master. Achille, F. I. Mugg, midshipman. Defiance, Lieut. T. Simens, W. Forster, boatswain, J. Williamson, midshipman.—Tonnant, W. Brown, midshipman. The Prince, Neptune, Dreadnought, Minotaur, Leviathan, Ajax, Orion, Agamemnon, Spartiate, Africa, Polyphemus, Swiftsure, Defence, and Thunderer, had no officers killed.

Officers Wounded.

Victory, Lieuts. J. Pasco, and J. M. Bligh. Lieuts. B. Reeves, and J. G. Peake. mar. W. Rivets, G. A. Westphall, and R. Bulkeley, midshipmen. J. Googhegan, agent, victuler's clerk. Royal Sovereign, Lieut. J. Clavell, and J. Bashford; J. Le Vasconte, 2d lieut. mar. W. Watson, master's mate; G. Kennicot, G. Thompson, J. Campbell, and J. Farrant, midshipmen; J. Wilkinson, boatswain.——Britannia, S. Trounce, master, W. Grint, midshipman. Temeraire, Lieuts. J. Mould and S. T. Payne, mar. J. Brooks, boatswain; S. T. Price, master's mate; J. Eastman, midshipman. Mars, Lieuts. E. Garrett and J. Black; T. Cook, master: T. Norman, 2d capt. mar. J. Yonge, G. Gueren, W. J. Cook. J. Jenkins, and A. Lukratt, midshipmen. Bellerophon, Capt. J. Wemyss, mar. T. Robinson, boatswain; E. Hartley, master's mate; W. N. Jewell, J. Stone, T. Bent, and G. Pearson, midshipmen. Minotaur, J. Robinson, boatswain, J. S. Smith, midshipman. Revenge, Capt. R. Moorsom; L. Brokenshaw, master; Lieut. J. Berry; Capt. P. Lily, mar.—Conqueror, Lieut. T. Wearing, mar. Lieut. P. Mendel, of the Russian navy. Leviathan, J. W. Watson. Orion, —. Sause; J. C. Cable, midshipmen. Spartiate, J. Clarke, boatswain; —— Bellains, and —— Knapman, midshipmen. Africa, Lieut. M. Hay; Capt. J. Tynmore, mar. H. West, and A. Turner, masters mates, F. White, P. J. Elmhurst, and J. P. Bailey. midshipmen. Belleisle, Lieut. W. Terrie, Lieut. J. Owen, marines; A. Gibson, boatswain; W. H. Pearson, and W. Culfield, master's mates; S. Jago, midshipman; J. T. Hodge, volunteer. Colossus, Capt. J. N. Morris, Lieut. G. Bully, Lieut. Forster, Lieut. J. Benson, mar. H. Milbanke, master's mate; W. Herringham, F. Thistlewayte, T. J. Reece, H. Snellgrove, R. M'Lean, G. Wharrie. T. Renou,

nou, and G. Denton, midshipmen; W. Adamson, boatswain. Achille, Lieuts. P. Prynne and J. Bracy; Capt. P. Westcoppe and Lieut. W. Leddon, mar. G. Pegge, master's mate; W. H. Staines, and W. J. Snow, midshipmen; W. S. Warren, volunteer. Swiftsure, A. B. Handcock, midshipman. Thunderer, J. Snell, master's mate; A. Galloway, midshipman. Defiance, Captain P. C. Durham; J. Spratt and R. Browne, master's mates; J. Hodge and E. A. Chapmen, midshipmen. Tonnant, C. Tyler, capt. R. Little, boatswain, W. Allan, cletk, H. Ready, master's mate. The Ajax, Agamemnon, Polyphemus, and Defence, had no officers wounded.

Sixteen of the most damaged of our ships in the late battle have come home safe to England:—many of them were under jury masts, and others have suffered much in their hulls:—the repairs requisite cannot be done for a very long time. The Victory is arrived at Portsmouth with the body of Lord Nelson, which is to be laid in state in Greenwich hospital; and preparations are making for a grand and solemn funeral procession to St Paul's Cathedral, which it is said will take place on the 20th of January.

In the mean time Lord Collingwood continues on his station off Cadiz, and such has been the attention of the Admiralty to replace the damaged ships, that his Lordship's fleet at present consists of 24 ships of the line, ten of which are three deckers;—a force far superior to any thing the combined powers in that quarter can bring against it.

Many very interesting particulars respecting the memorable battle of Trafalgar, have been communicated in private letters, which we are under the necessity of postponing till our next number.

Naval Operations.

A letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, commanding on the Halifax station, incloses three letters from Capt. Beresford, of the Cambrian. The first states, that the launch and barge of the Cambrian, under the command of Lieuts. Pigot and Crofton, most gallantly boarded and carried, after an obstinate resistance, the Maria Spanish privateer, of 14 guns and 60 men. We had two men killed and two wounded. The second letter announces the capture, by the Cambrian, of the Matilda French privateer of 20 nine pounders and 95 men. She surrendered in very shoal water, and but for the exertions of Lieut. Pigot, in one of the boats, all on board would have been lost. The third letter dated July 21. is as follows:

"I beg leave to present you with a recital of Lieut. Pigot's proceedings, in a schooner privateer we had taken on the 3d. He made the best of his way to the River St Mary's, and on the 7th proceeded with the schooner twelve miles up a narrow river, through a continued fire of the militia and riflemen, until he got within shot of a ship, brig, and schooner, lashed in a line across the river; he engaged them for an hour; the schooner grounded; he had recourse to his boats; and, after an obstinate resistance, carried the ship with her guns; he obliged the men to quit the brig and schooner, took possession of all; then turned his fire on the militia, about a hundred in number, with a field piece, which were completely routed. Lieut. Pigot got two wounds in the head by musket balls, and one in the leg. Lieut. Masterman of the marines, who most ably seconded all Mr Pigot's views, escaped unhurt, to the wonder of all, for his clothes were shot thro' and thro'; Mr Lawson, master's mate, wounded severely, as well as Mr Mitchel, midshipman. Messrs Griffenhouse, Bolman, and Williamson behaved well, as indeed did all on this occasion. This very gallant conduct was observed by some hundreds of Americans from the opposite side of the river, who expressed their astonishment. Mr Pigot never quitted the deck for nearly three weeks, except to get his wounds dressed, which inspired the rest; the wind was adverse for that time, and the enemy never attempted to attack him. I hope he may meet every reward such conduct deserves; he really is an active officer, always ready. The ship proves to be the Golden Grove, and the brig the Ceres of London, taken by the schooner, a Spanish privateer, of six guns and seventy men, two months since. The enemy had armed the ship with eight six pounders, six swivels, and fifty men; the brig was defended by swivels and small arms.

The Spaniards had 25 seamen and 5

Anec-

Americans killed; and 22 seamen wounded. The Cambrian had a seaman and a marine killed; our wounded were Lieut. Pigot, Mr Lawson, master's mate, Mr Mitchell (youngest son of the Admiral) midshipman, and 10 seamen and marines.

A very gallant action was lately fought in the West Indies, off Tortola, betwixt the sloop of war Mozambique, Lieut. John Campbell, of only 12 guns and 45 men, and a famous French privateer of 30 guns and 250 men, called le Grand Decide. The Frenchman was so confident of making the small sloop an easy prize, that he dashed alongside, and attempted to board, but met with so warm a reception, that he was obliged to sheer off to repair his damage. After two more unsuccessful attempts, he was so mauled, that he at length sheered off, with considerable loss of men, and much damage to his ship.

On the 3d of August, the Calcutta man of war, of 52 guns, Capt. Woodriffe, from India, sailed from St Helena, with the Indus Indiaman, three English ships from the South Seas, a Swedish Chinaman, and a Prussian ship, a prize to the Calcutta. On the 27th of September, about 100 miles west of Scilly, they encountered a French squadron of three ships of the line and three frigates; the Calcutta was attacked by a ship of the line and a frigate, and after a very hard and close action, was obliged to surrender. The whole convoy fortunately escaped, and arrived safe in different ports in England. The Calcutta was a very old crazy ship, and no account of her loss in the action, or whither she has been carried, has yet been received. It is reported she was burnt by the captors afterwards, as being unable to keep the sea. The enemy had ten sail of merchantmen in company, supposed to be part of an English Leeward Island fleet.

On the 17th of September, a fleet of merchant ships, consisting of 15 sail, sailed for Oporto from Falmouth, under convoy of the Aimable frigate. On the 10th of October, between Vigo and Viana, they fell in with a French squadron, (supposed to have escaped from Rochefort two months before), of 5 ships of the line and three frigates, upon which the Aimable made the signal for the convoy to separate, which they did, and 11 of them effected their escape, and arrived safe at Oporto; the other four, which are said to be valuable, were taken.

The Chesterfield packet, for Jamaica, which left England in June, was taken off the east end of that island, on the 21st of July, by a Spanish privateer from Cuba, after a severe action of 7 hours, and carried into St Jago de Cuba. The packet had 3 killed, and 9 wounded; the privateer 12 killed and 6 wounded. The privateer plundered the passengers of all their cloaths. Mr Downing the mate was killed, and among the wounded was Capt. Blight, Capt. Morgan, Paymaster of the 5th W. I. regiment, and Messrs Richards, Thompson, and Jackson, passengers.

On the 12th August, the Amazon frigate, Capt. Parker, while cruizing for the protection of the stragglers of the Jamaica fleet, fell in with and captured the Prince of Peace Spanish corvette privateer, of 24 nine-pounders with 160 men, chiefly French. She had taken the Prince of Wales packet, from Lisbon, and the Lady Nelson letter of marque, from Virginia to Glasgow. Part of the crew of the latter were on board, and a considerable sum in specie (7000l. we believe) taken from on board the Prince of Wales. She was completely stored for remaining two months longer at sea, and her Captain (Beck) an experienced cruizer, who commanded the *Brave* privateer during the last war, greatly to the annoyance of our trade.

The Iris frigate has taken the St Pedro Spanish corvette privateer of 16 guns and 150 men, and her prize the Magdalen, of Greenock, one of the Leeward Island fleet. She had taken five other prizes. Owing to the temerity of the Spaniard, who did not strike until some broadsides were exchanged, the Iris had one man killed, and the enemy two killed and four wounded.

The Latona frigate, Capt. Gosselin, has captured another fine Spanish privateer, the Amphion, of 12 guns and 70 men.

On the 14th Oct. the Jennies, Muckle, Vine, Lowrie, and Wallington, Brown, all belonging to Leith, while on their voyage to Oporto, and the convoy the Scout sloop of war, having shot a good way a-head, were attacked about 15 miles

miles from the shore, by three Spanish row-boats, who came out of Viana, each carrying 40 men, with small arms, and a sixpounder. The three merchantmen brought to for their mutual support, and kept up a heavy fire upon the boats, but two of them succeeded in boarding the Wallington, being the steramost, when one of the Spaniards rushed upon the deck, and attacked Capt. Brown at the helm, whom he wounded in several places with a large knife, but was taken off by some of his companions more humane. They proceeded to plunder the ship of every thing they could conveniently carry off. The Scout at length came up to her assistance, when the enemy immediately took to their boats, and got off, but not without having several killed and wounded by a smart fire from the Scout. The ships got safe into Oporto on the 18th, and with little damage, except the Wallington, who suffered a good deal in her masts, sails and rigging. Capt. Brown lost a great deal of blood before the surgeon of the Scout came to his assistance, but was fast recovering of his wounds.

The French Admiral Dumanoir, and all the officers taken in the French squadron by Sir Richard Strachan, have been landed at Plymouth, where every surgical assistance has been given to the wounded Admiral and his officers.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Most of the counties, cities, and principal towns in the kingdom have presented addresses of congratulation to his Majesty, on occasion of the late naval victories. On the 21st of November, the Lord Mayor of London, attended by a great number of aldermen and commoners, went in grand procession to St James's, and presented the following address to his Majesty, who was seated on the throne, attended by all the principal officers of his household. The Lord Mayor read the address with much animation, and then delivered it to his Majesty, who handed it to the Vice Chamberlain.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled, impressed with the most solemn sense of gratitude to the Almighty Disposer of events, for his late transcendant goodness to this highly favoured nation, approach the Throne to offer our warmest congratulations to your Majesty, on the recent most glorious and decisive victory obtained over the combined naval force of France and Spain off Cape Trafalgar, by your Majesty's fleet under the command of the illustrious, and ever-to-be-lamented hero, Lord Viscount Nelson—a victory which, while it adds to the British archives in immortal characters, the proudest conflict that ever graced them, mournfully records the fall of the Chief, who had in that moment attained the summit of splendid atchievements.

"Far be it, however, from the minds of your grateful subjects to repine at the severe blow which Providence has inflicted, or while they deplore the loss of distinguished worth, to offend the spirit and character of the British name by forgetting the many obligations they owe to the surviving brave men, whose valour and public spirit will lead them successfully to emulate such heroic deeds, inspired by their loyalty to their beloved King, and their attachment to their native country."

To which address his Majesty returned the following most gracious answer, which was read from the side of the throne by Lord Hawkesbury—

"I receive with peculiar satisfaction the congratulations of my loyal city of London, on the late glorious and decisive victory obtained, under the blessing of God, by my fleet, commanded by the late Viscount Nelson, over the combined naval force of France and Spain. The skill and intrepidity of my officers and seamen, were never more conspicuous than on this important occasion. The loss of the distinguished Commander under whom this great victory has been atchieved, I most sincerely and deeply lament; his transcendant and heroic services will, I am persuaded, exist for ever in the recollection of my people, and whilst they tend to stimulate those who come after him to similar exertions, they will prove a lasting source of strength, security, and glory to my dominions."

They were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

The

The following is the address of the city of Edinburgh, upon occasion of the late victory. It is written with great force and spirit.

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"WE, your Majesty's loyal subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, desire to approach your Throne with our most cordial congratulations upon the late glorious victory obtained by your Majesty's arms over the combined fleets of France and Spain.

At a time when the domineering power of our inveterate foe was subjecting unresisting nations, and concentrating, in view of our own shores, immense armies, with the desperate design of subverting our liberty and independence, the wisdom of your Majesty's Councils, the gallant conduct of your fleets and armies, seconded by the patriotic zeal and indignation of a free and loyal people, opposed such a resistance, as, we trust, would have defeated all the attempts of our enemies to enslave us. The prosperity and happiness which the inhabitants of these realms have long enjoyed under your Majesty's paternal care, and the successful opposition which your Majesty's fleets and armies have always made to the restless enemies of mankind, have, by stimulating our adversaries to more than common exertions, added new trophies to the British name.

While we behold the combined navies of France and Spain reduced, by repeated defeats, to an inconsiderable force, and their ships and sailors dragged in triumph to our shores, we participate in those lively sensations of joy with which the unrivalled success of those gallant warriors, who fought and conquered in defence of your Majesty's Throne, of our happy Constitution, and of the liberties of Europe, have inspired a grateful people. We do, at the same time, sympathize most deeply in the loss which the nation has sustained by the death, however glorious, of that illustrious hero, who so often led your Majesty's fleet to certain victory.

Other nations, roused to a sense of their rights, and to a consciousness of their common danger, have, we perceive with pleasure, united with your Majesty in the glorious design of rescuing Europe from the ambition and tyranny of an unprincipled usurper. We trust that the great and decisive victories obtained by your Majesty's fleets off the coasts of Spain and France, which, under Almighty GOD, have proved so glorious to this nation, and so humbling to our enemies, will also prove the means of inspiring other less fortunate nations with equal zeal and courage to combat and conquer in their own defence."

On the 28th Nov. the Common Council of London voted that a Committee be appointed to procure models or designs for a monument to be erected in the Guildhall of London, to perpetuate the memory of Lord Viscount Nelson—which was unanimously agreed to.—The Hon. Mrs Damer, by a letter to the Lord Mayor, in the most handsome manner, offered her services to execute such monument, for which the Court returned their unanimous thanks.

The thanks of the Court were unanimously voted to Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Rear-Admiral the Earl of Northesk, the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, who were present at the action off Cape Trafalgar. Also, the freedom of the city, and a sword of the value of 200 guineas to Lord Collingwood, and the freedom of the city, and a sword of the value of 100 guineas to the Earl of Northesk.

The Court also voted their thanks to Rear-Admiral Sir John Richard Strachan, and the fleet under his command, for their gallant conduct on the 4th Nov. off Ferrol; with the freedom of the city, and a sword value 100 guineas, to Sir Richard.

The following noble resolutions were passed at a Special General Meeting of the Committee, held at Lloyd's on the 3d December:

Resolved, That a Vase of the value of 500l. ornamented with emblematical devices, and appropriate inscriptions, illustrative of the transcendant and heroic atchievements of the late Lord Viscount Nelson, be presented to his relict, Lady Viscountess Nelson.

Resolved, That a similar Vase be presented to the present Earl Nelson, of Trafalgar, to descend as an heir loom, with the title so gloriously acquired.

Re-

Resolved, That a similar Vase be presented to Vice Admiral Lord Collingwood, who, after the death of the Commander in Chief, in the hour of victory, so nobly completed the triumph of the day.

Resolved, That Vases of the value of 300l. each, with appropriate inscriptions, be presented to the Right Hon. Rear-Admiral the Earl of Northesk, and Sir Richard Strachan.

Resolved, That Swords of the value of 100l. each, with appropriate inscriptions, be presented to the surviving Captains and Commanders of his Majesty's ships who shared in the dangers and glory of those memorable actions.

Resolved, That the sum of 100l. be presented to each of the Lieutenants of his Majesty's Navy, Captains of the Royal Marines, and other officers in the second class of his Majesty's proclamation for the distribution of prize-money, who was severely wounded; and the sum of 50l. to each officer of the same rank who was slightly wounded.

Resolved, That the sum of 50l. be presented to each of the officers in the third class of his Majesty's proclamation for the distribution of prize-money, who was severely wounded; and the sum of 30l. to each officer of the same rank who was slightly wounded.

Resolved, That the sum of 40l. be presented to each of the officers in the 4th class of his Majesty's proclamation for distribution of prize-money, who was severely wounded; and the sum of 25l. to each officer of the same rank who was slightly wounded; and that additional gratuities be hereafter voted to such officers as may be disabled in consequence of their wounds.

Resolved, That the sum of 40l. be presented to every seaman or marine whose wounds may be attended with disability or loss of limb; the sum of 20l. to each seaman or marine severely wounded; and the sum of 10l. to each seaman or marine slightly wounded.

Resolved, That relief be afforded to the widows, orphans, parents, and relatives depending for support on the Captains, officers, petty officers, seamen, and marines, who fell in these glorious engagements, as soon as their respective situations shall be made known to the Committee.

Resolved, That letters be written to Lord Collingwood and Sir R. Strachan, requesting they will communicate the above Resolutions to the different ships under their command, and furnish the Committee with the names of the private seamen and marines killed and wounded, with such particulars as they can collect, respecting the widows, orphans, or other relatives, who depended for support on the brave men who so gloriously fell in the cause of their country.

Resolved, That the sums contributed on the Day of Thanksgiving be exclusively appropriated to the relief of the seamen, marines, and volunteers wounded; and to the widows, orphans, and relatives, of those killed, in his Majesty's service, and that a separate account be kept of the same.

The following statement is from the last advertisement of the Committee at Lloyd's:—

The sums subscribed previous to the 8th of November, when the glorious victory of Trafalgar was announced to the public, amounted to 175,000l. and the dividends received to 20,000l. The relief that had been voted, to near 800 wounded or disabled men, and to more than 200 widows, orphans, and indigent relatives of those killed, with the honorary gratuities for successful exertions of valour or merit, amounted to near 50,000l.; and the farther calls upon the fund, arising from the late brilliant atchievement of his Majesty's arms, were estimated at 70,000l. The subscriptions since received for the general purpose of the fund, already amount to 18,000l.; and those paid in from the collections made after divine service on the day of Thanksgiving, to 14,600l. and both lists are hourly encreasing. The names of many who had before contributed with a munificence worthy of their rank and fortune, have appeared again; and the clergy of the established church, and of every other denomination, have most zealously and eloquently promoted the objects of this laudable institution.

The Duke of Queensberry has also displayed a noble spirit of munificence on this occasion,—he has given a donation of 1000l. to the Patriotic Fund and 400l. for the intended monument, in honour of Lord Nelson. His Grace sub-

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subscribed 1000l. at the time of Lord Howe's victory.

The Common Council of Newcastle have voted the freedom of the corporation, and a piece of plate value 150 guineas, to Lord Collingwood, as a mark of their gratitude for his late gallant services. His Lordship is a native of Newcastle. The Corporation also voted 100 guineas to the Patriotic Fund.

The Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's have given an annuity of 20l. to Mrs Brunton, mother of Lieut. John Brunton, and the same annuity to the two daughters of Lieut. Steel. Both these gallant officers belonged to the Phœnix frigate, and fell in the late action with la Didon French frigate.

The following are the increased pensions to Widows of Naval Officers :—

Widows of Captains three quarter post, 80l. per ann. Captains less than three quarter post, 70l. per ann. Commanders and Lieutenants retired with the rank of Commanders, 60l. per annum. Lieutenants, Masters, and Surgeons, 40l. Pursers, 30l. Boatswains, Gunners, Carpenters, and Hospital Mates, who die abroad, 25l. Widows of Officers of Marines who die in full pay--Colonels 80l. Lieutenant Colonels, 50l. Majors, 40l. Captains, 30l. 1st Lieutenants, 20l. 2d Lieutenants, 20l.

The Countess of Elgin has been at length permitted to leave France. She left Paris with a few attendants, on the 14th October, and travelled to Morlaix, where she embarked on the 22d at noon, in a small vessel for England, which, after encountering a very heavy gale, landed her Ladyship safely at Plymouth, on the evening of the 23d, after a rough passage of 32 hours across the channel. Lord Elgin is still detained in France, and resides near Fountainbleau, and is stated to be in good health.

On Wednesday night, Sept. 4th, the remains of the late Duke of Gloucester were privately interred in his family vault at Windsor, which drew myriads of spectators to witness it. We shall not be expected to give any detail of the ceremonial. The body lay in state on the Tuesday at Gloucester-House, from 10 in the morning till 9 at night, and half the population of the metropolis crowded to see it.

The outside of the coffin was of the finest mahogany, lined with white satin to receive the leaden coffin, in which the body was soldered, covered with rich crimson velvet; the sides with double rows of burnished gold nails, in three pannels each, and one at head and foot, covered with angular embellishments, and centered with shaped plates and cornets, with palm branches on each plate, and Vitruvian scrolled handles in suite, knotted, the underside lined with crimson velvet, and one row of nails, the top trebly nailed and ornamented with squares. A solid gold plate, 16 inches by 12, bearing a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :—

" Here is deposited the Body of the Most Illustrious Prince William Henry, of Brunswick - Lunenburgh, Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, Earl of Connaught, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, third son of the Most Illustrous Frederick Lewis Prince of Wales, deceased, and Brotner of the Most August and Powerful Monarch George III. by the Grace of God, King of the British Islands, and Defender of the Faith."

" He died on the 25th of August 1805, in the 62d year of his age."

Nothing was more interesting in the ceremonial of the interment, than the filial affection manifested by Prince William, now Duke of Gloucester. His burst of anguish, when the coffin disappeared, excited the sympathy of all present at this last scene. None of the royal family were present.—Prince William, the chief mourner, was attended by several noblemen of the household.—

In the course of our monthly record of events, we omitted to notice an article, which, tho' not generally interesting, yet is of that important nature as to mark with some distinction the year 1805. We allude to the grand installation of the Knights of the Garter at Windsor, on the 23d of April, being St George's day; a ceremony that outshone in splendour and magnificence every thing of the kind since the institution of the order; tho' our limits will not allow more than a faint description of it. The last installation was in 1771, and none had been for many years before.

On the present occasion, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery

gomery, the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and the Earl of Chesterfield, were installed. The gold and silver plate used in the castle at dinner was estimated to be worth half a million Sterling. The King's table was entirely served up in gold. The installation was preceded by a grand procession to St George's chapel, where seats in the choir were let for six guineas each, in the organ loft for 4 guineas each, and in other parts of the chapel at 2 guineas. About 500 of the nobility dined in the Castle, and an immense number of the populace in the court yard. Six hundred workmen had been employed a month in preparing the different rooms. In the evening the Queen held a drawing-room, and gave a ball. The decorations of the several apartments were magnificent beyond conception.

In the morning, previous to the commencement of the ceremony, the royal horse guards (blue) were drawn up in the quadrangle of the Castle, and presented with a pair of silver kettle drums, value 1000l. by his Majesty.

SCOTLAND.

On the 25th of November, a very full meeting of the principal gentlemen of the city and county of Edinburgh, was held in the Parliament House, the Lord Provost in the Chair, when it was unanimously resolved to open a subscription at Merchants Hall, for the relief of the relatives of the seamen and marines who fell in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, and also in the actions under Sir Robert Calder and Sir Richard Strachan. The Lord Provost intimated, that in addition to the proposed voluntary subscription, the Magistrates had authorized a collection to be made at the doors of the churches and chapels within the city, on Thursday the 5th day of December, being the day appointed by His Majesty for a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the brilliant successes of the British arms, to be applied to the same laudable purpose. The Lord Provost likewise suggested, that, as a mark of public respect for the memory of the Noble Commander, Lord Nelson, the inhabitants of the city should wear mourning on the said day of thanksgiving,—which was unanimously approved of. The meeting also resolved, that a subscription should be opened for the erection of a Statue, Naval Pillar, or other Monument, to the memory of Lord Nelson, as a lasting mark of the affection of this Metropolis:—And a committee was appointed to receive the subscriptions for the same, and to take the entire charge of this measure. William Coulter, Esq. the present Dean of Guild of the city, was appointed treasurer for the general subscription, under the direction of a committee,—who were authorised by the Meeting to remit the subscriptions to the Managers of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's Coffee-house, London, to be at their disposal, confident of the wisdom, discretion, and liberality of these Gentlemen.—A very liberal subscription has accordingly been made for both the above purposes, which already amounts to upwards of 3500l. As it still goes on, we must, for the present, defer particularizing the munificence both of the corporate bodies and of the individuals who have so generously come forward to the relief of those who have contributed so much to the glory, honour, and safety of the country.

At Edinburgh, on the above day of Thanksgiving, the churches were fully attended, and most of the inhabitants appeared in mourning.—Several excellent and appropriate discourses were given, and the collections uncommonly liberal.

The churches at Glasgow, on the Thanksgiving Day, were uncommonly crowded. As the Gentlemen of the Royal Glasgow Volunteer Light Horse went into the High Church, a letter was laid into the collection plate, addressed to Principal Taylor, their Chaplain, containing *One Hundred Guineas*, as the contribution of the troop in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

The contributions in Glasgow for the Patriotic Fund amount to 2,830l. and for Lord Nelson's monument, to 1,600l.

Mr Jackson has paid to the Lord Provost of Glasgow 40l. being the amount of a benefit at the theatre (including 10l. 10s. given by Mr Jackson himself) for the relief of the widows and orphans of those brave seamen who fell in the engagement off Trafalgar.

The collections for the Patriotic Fund at Paisley, on the Thanksgiving Day, amounted to 365l.

The

The late Bryce Gilliland, First Lieut. of the Royal Sovereign, the first in the Gazette, of killed, in the late action off Trafalgar, was a native of the town of Irvine, where a sister of his resides, to whom he was very attentive. He was impressed into the service about twelve years ago; his conduct had been marked in several engagements by Admiral, now Lord Collingwood, who got him promoted to the rank above-mentioned, and carried him along with him as his Flag Lieutenant. A small monument, with the following inscription, in the church-yard of Irvine, has been voted to his memory:—

To the memory of
BRYCE GILLILAND,
Late 1st Lieutenant in his Majesty's Ship
ROYAL SOVEREIGN,
A Native of Irvine; who, after receiving his Education there as a
Seaman, from his own
MERIT
Was advanced to that
Distinguished station; and in the 36th year of his Age, was killed in the Memorable Battle off
TRAFALGAR,
Upon the 21st of October, 1805.

—

He fell at his Post,
In his Country's Cause,
And with
NELSON.

—

This Monument, as a tribute of respect, is erected by his Townsmen.

On Wednesday Nov. 27. came on at St Andrew's the election of a Representative in Parliament for the boroughs of Perth, Dundee, Forfar, St Andrew's, and Cupar, in the room of the late David Scott, Esq. The candidates were David Scott, Esq. son of the late member, and Sir David Wedderburn, Bart. The Delegates for Perth, St Andrew's, and Cupar, voted for Sir David Wedderburn, who was, of course, declared duly elected; but a protest was taken on the part of Mr Scott, on the grounds of bribery and corruption practised at Cupar, and also of the interference of a Peer at the election.

The Earl Moira cutter, Capt. Melville, in the service of the Board of Excise, on the 3d inst. at three P. M. fell in with a large lugger off Bervie; about eight, got alongside and hailed, but receiving no answer, fired into her, which the lugger instantly returned with three cheers, and an engagement took place, which continued for one hour and fifteen minutes within musket shot, when the lugger drew a-head, and left off firing. The cutter continued firing her chace-guns so long as she was within reach, and ran down to Colliston, expecting the lugger might endeavour to land there. The lugger appeared low in the water, and has 11 ports of a side; and she must have had a great number of hands, from the constant fire of musketry during the whole time of the engagement. The Earl Moira carries six guns and sixteen men: we are happy to add, that the brave crew of this small cutter escaped safe, although much exposed, and one 9 lb. shot came through the cabin.

FESTIVAL OF SAINT ANDREW.

Monday the 2d inst. having been appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland for the celebration of that Festival, the Master and Wardens of the Lodges of Edinburgh, and the Proxy Masters and Wardens from the Lodges in the country, assembled in the Parliament House, for the election of Office-bearers for the ensuing year, when there were unanimously chosen—

His Royal Highness GEORGE PRINCE OF WALES,
Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and Patron of the Order.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dalhousie, Acting Grand Master.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, Acting Grand Master Elect.

Wm. Inglis, Esq. Substitute Grand Master.

The Hon. Wm. Maule of Panmure, M. P. Senior Grand Warden.

James Dewar, Esq. of Vogrie, Junior Grand Warden.

The Rev. Sir Harry Moncrieff Wellwood, Bart. Grand Chaplain.

John Hay, Esq, of Hayston, Grand Treasurer.

Mr William Guthrie, Grand Secretary.

Mr James Bartram, Grand Clerk.

The following are the Provincial Grand

Grand Masters for Scotland. with their respective Districts:—

Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart. Upper Ward of Lanarkshire.

James Brodie, Esq. of Brodie, M. P. Inverness, Ross, and Elgin Shires.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Archd. Hamilton, M. P.—Under Ward of Lanarkshire.

Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre, Bart.—Perthshire.

Wm. Campbell, Esq. of Fairfield, Ayrshire.

Major Mayne of Powislogie—Linlithgow, Stirling, and Clackmannan Shires.

The Hon. Wm. Maule of Panmure, M. P.—Angus-Shire.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Roslyn—Fife-shire.

George Douglas, Esq, of Cavers—Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Berwick Shires.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aboyne—Aberdeenshire.

Sir Alex. Gordon of Culvennan—Wigton and Kirkcudbright Shires.

Sir George Mackenzie of Coul, Bart. Orkney and Caithness Shires.

Col. Campbell, younger of Shawfield,—Argyleshire, and the Isles.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Huntly—Banffshire.

Charles Sharp, Esq. of Hoddam—Dumfries-shire.

Mr Alex. Cunningham, Grand Jeweller.

Mr Alex. Lawrie, Grand Bookseller and Stationer.

After the election the Brethren walked in procession by torch light to the King's Arms Tavern, the streets being lined by detachments from the three Militia Regiments now doing duty in the Castle, and the evening was passed with that hilarity and harmony which is so truly characteristic of this most respectable Order.

On the 1st October, the gunpowder mills near Roslin, belonging to Messrs Merricks, by some accident, blew up, when two of the workmen were unfortunately killed.

On the 10th of October, early in the morning, a duel was fought in a field behind the temporary barracks at Musselburgh, between Lieut. Nimmo of the Berwickshire militia, and Lieut. Blacklock of the Dumfries-shire militia, when the latter gentleman received a shot which wounded both thighs, and having struck the great artery, he almost instantly expired. Lieut. Nimmo absconded.

On the 8th, two other officers had a meeting, and after having exchanged two shots each, they were discovered by the Chief Magistrate of Musselburgh, who put an end to the business. We understand, the Commander in chief has expressed the strongest disapprobation of such proceedings.

A new Light-house is built on the Isle of Sanday in the Orkneys, and is to be lighted up on the 1st of January next. It is 100 feet above the level of the sea, and will show revolving reflectors, presenting a strong light every other minute.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

On Monday Dec. 9. the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Walter Buchanan, one of the ministers of Canongate, Edinburgh; and the Rev. James Robertson, one of the ministers of South Leith.

Mr Alexander Christieson, one of the Masters of the High School, has been appointed Professor of Humanity in this University, in room of the late Dr John Hill.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians, held here on Thursday, Dec, 3. in terms of their Charter, the following Gentlemen were elected Office-bearers:—

Dr Thomas Spens, President, (again re-elected;) Dr William Wright, Vice-President; Dr Alexander Monro, sen. and Dr Andrew Duncan, sen. Censors: Dr Thomas Charles Hope, Treasurer; Dr James Home, Secretary; Dr Andrew Duncan, jun. Librarian; Dr Charles Stuart, Fiscal; and Alexander Boswell, Clerk.

Wednesday Dec. 4. the following Gentlemen were elected Office-bearers of the Natural History Society, Edinburgh:

Andrew Mylne, Esq. James Ogilvie, Esq. Geo. James Gordon. Esq. James Gloster, M. D. Annual Presidents. Andrew Halliday, Esq. Secretary.

On Wednesday the 18th, the Magistrates and Council of this City unanimously nominated Mr Charles Cunningham

ningham to be assistant to John Gray, Esq. conjunct Town Clerk.

William Inglis, Esq. is appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Loyal Edinburgh Spearmen, in the room of John Bennet, Esq. deceased.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 14. At Xerez de la Frontera, in Spain, J. David Gordon, Esq. younger of Wardhouse, of the house of Messrs Gordon and Company of that city, to Miss Beigbeder, only child of Peter Beigbeder, Esq. of the same place, wine merchant.

At Gibraltar, Lieut. Mayne, of the Polyphemus, to Miss E. Stuart, daughter of —— Stuart, Esq. Master Attendant at Gibraltar.

21. At Kilmarnock, Colonel Ross of Balsarroch, to Miss Watson.

26. At Murrays, Dr George Kellie, Leith, to Miss Anne Wight, daughter of Mr Robert Wight, Murrays.

28. At Montrose, Mr John Paton, to Miss Hope Brown, youngest daughter of the late David Brown, Esq.

Dec. 2. At Glasgow, Ranald Macdonald of Laig, Esq. to Miss Marg. Macdonald.

7. At London, Matthew Richard Onslow, Esq. eldest son of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, to Miss Seton, eldest daughter of the late Dan. Seton, Esq. Lieut.-Gov. of Surat.

12. At London, Lord Hereford, to Miss F. Cornwall, daughter of Sir Geo. Cornwall.

13. At Hackney Church, Isaac Hawkins Brown, Esq. M. P. for Bridgenorth, to Miss Boddington, daughter of Thomas Boddington, Esq. of Clapton.

16. At Perth, Neil Macvicar, Esq. jun. of Edinburgh, to Miss Jean Young, daughter of John Young, Esq of Bellwood.

BIRTHS.

At Athens, the Lady of Sir Charles Miles Lambert Monck, of Belsay Castle, Bart. a son and heir.

Dec. 2. At Ballibricken, Ireland, the Lady of Capt. F. Maitland, of the Loire frigate, a son.

—. At Coomb, the Lady of Robert William Tait, Esq. a daughter.

—. At Sheerness, the Lady of Commissioner Grey, a daughter.

6. At London, the Lady of Henry Lushington, Esq. a son.

8. The Lady of Lieut.-Col. Hall, inspecting Field Officer for the recruiting service of the western district, a son.

11. At Athelstonford Mains, Mrs Somerville, a daughter.

10. At London, the Lady of the Hon. John Scott, a son.

—. At London, Lady Elizabeth Haliday, a son and heir.

—. Isabella Lermonth, of Newcastle, twins, being the fifth time she has had twins, besides four single births.

16. Mrs Scryngeour, a son.

17. At Edinburgh, Mrs Gregory, Lady of Dr Gregory, a daughter.

18. At Dulwich Grove, Mrs Glennie, a son.

20. At Edinburgh, Mrs William Arbuthnot, a daughter.

DEATHS.

March 21. Died of a wound received on the 20th of February, at Bhurtpore, Capt. Adam Steele of the Bombay grenadier battalion, an officer who had distinguished himself on several occasions.

April 23. In the village of Burramputtur, near Chittledroog, while employed on a tour of duty, Alexander Anderson, Esq. superintending surgeon of Mysore; a gentleman no less distinguished for his great private worth and probity, than by a humane, active, and zealous discharge of his professional duties, during a long course of public service; and of whom it may be truly said, that as he lived universally esteemed, he died deeply and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends. Mr Anderson was born in the vicinity of Dundee.

At Barbadoes, of the yellow fever, Thomas Hart, Esq. late Secretary to Admiral Cochrane at Barbadoes.

Aug. At Kingston, Jamaica, Mr William Farquharson, lately from Edinburgh.

In the parish of St Elizabeth, Jamaica, Rebecca Mills, aged upwards of 113 years. Her children, grand-children, great grand-children, and great great grand-children, amount to 295; and one of the companies of foot militia of that parish, consisting of more than 60 persons of the name of Ebanks, is composed of her issue, besides a number in other companies.

At Antigua, of the yellow fever, in his 26th year, Capt. Thomas Orde, of his Majesty's ship Nimrod.

Sept. 4. At Kingston, Jamaica, David Shirrefs, Esq. of St. George's parish, Member of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, Lieut.-Col. of a militia regiment of foot, and Chief Magistrate of said parish, very much regretted.—This gentleman was son of the late convener David Shirrefs of Aberdeen.

—. At Barbadoes, of the yellow fever, Mr Colin Maclachlan, midshipman, eldest son of Donald Maclachlan, Esq. of Maclachlan.

Oct. 1. At Antigua, Capt. Thomas Shairp, of the 96th regiment of foot, eldest son of Tho. Shairp of Houston Esq.

21. In the late glorious action with the Combined Fleets, Lieut. W. A. Ram, son of Colonel Ram, M. P. for the county of Wexford, Ireland. He received his death wound, and expired at the same time with his Noble Commander. He was the only rated officer belonging to the Victory who fell on the glorious 21st of October.

24. Lieut. John Fernyhough (son of Mr Fernyhough, of Litchfield,) of the Royal Marines, aged 26. Lieut. F. speaking the French language, volunteered his service to go in an open boat, to endeavour to persuade the Spaniards, to send off the boats from the shore to save the unfortunate people of the wreck of the Spanish three decker, of 112 guns, off St Lucar; 25 were allowed to go with him, and when they had nearly approached the beach, a heavy squall upsets the boat, and 22, including Lieut F. perished. His death is much lamented, and his loss to the service, as an able and humane officer, greatly regretted.

26. At St Andrew's, near Philadelphia, Mr Andrew Spence, of that city.

26. At Philadelphia, of the yellow fever, Mr William Innes, jun. brewer.

Lately, at Bourdeaux, in the humble situation of a Prefect of the department of the Gironde, Charles de la Croix, one of the distinguished Revolutionists of France, and the chief negociator with Lord Malmesbury.

Lately, the Danish Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, M. Mestal De St Saphorin, Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, of the White Eagle, and St Stanislaus, in the 68th year of his age,

—. At Malta, aged 13 months, George, the infant son of Lieut. Col. Johnstone, of the 58th regiment.

Nov. 16. At Ullapool, John Malone, Esq. aged 84 years, surgeon in his Majesty's Navy, and agent for the British Society at Ullapool.

16. At Edinburgh, Miss Grace Campbell, and on the 7th Dec. Miss Marion Campbell, youngest and eldest daughters of Thomas Campbell, Esq. General Clerk of assessed Taxes for Scotland.

—. At Exeter, Lieut. Ferguson of 25th light dragoons.

23. At Taunton, Somerset, Kenneth Mackenzie, Esq. of Dolphinton.

—. At Bath, aged 82, the Right Hon. Sir John Skynner.

26. At Edinburgh, Mrs Wilson, wife of Mr Francis Wilson, writer to the signet.

29. At Ayr, Mrs Janet Bell, spouse to Lieut. Tait, of the late Royal Garrison Batalion.

At Clonmell, the Rev. Dr Campbell, minister of the Dissenters in that town for 20 years.

At Harris, universally regretted, the Rev. Mr Donald Maclean.

At Manchester, Mr James Mason, a journeyman calico printer. This was a man of very uncommon character.—Without any of the advantages of an early education, he had contrived to acquire an extraordinary proficiency in literature and the fine arts. Notwithstanding the necessary devotion of a great proportion of his time for subsistence to his mechanical profession, he had made great progress in the study of the sciences.

At Castle-Iver, King's County, Ireland, Lieut. Gen. Farrier, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with that fortitude which distinguished him through life. He served his King and Country 50 years, with zeal and integrity, and was an officer of great information and benevolence.

Dec. 1. At Dublin, Captain Thomas Cunninghame, of the 45th regiment of foot, son of the late Wm. Cunninghame, Esq. of Lainshaw.

2. At Murdiston, Mrs Christian Hamilton, sister of the deceased Gen. James Inglis Hamilton of Murdiston.

2. Suddenly at Ballinasloe, Major-General Stair Park Dalrymple of Langlands. He had reviewed the 42d regiment in the forenoon, and on the way to dine with the officers, dropped down

in a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired.

2. At Nantwich, aged 70, Mrs Keay. After a whole life of anxiety and dread of the small-pox, she at last fell a victim to that destructive malady.

3. At Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 33 years, the Rt. Hon. Lord Henry Murray, brother to the Earl of Athole.

3. At Edinburgh, Mr George Wilson, apothecary to the Royal Infirmary.

4. At Aberdeen Miss Margaret Forbes, daughter of the deceased Sir Alexander Forbes, of Foveran, Bart.

6. At Edinburgh, James Campbell, Esq. writer to the signet.

6. At Aberdeen, Mrs Moir of Stoneywood.

6. At Edinburgh, aged 86, Mrs Margaret Campbell, widow of Hugh Campbell of Lix, Esq. and daughter of the late Colin Cambell of Strachur, Esq.

7. At Edinburgh, Dr John Hill, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh for 30 years.

8. At Dublin, the Right Hon. Rose, Baroness French, of Castle French. By her death her title of honour devolves on her eldest son, Sir Thomas, now Lord French.

9. At London, of an appoplectic fit, Paul Le Mesurier, Esq. M. P. a Director of the E. I. Company, an Alderman of London, &c.

10. Mrs Elizabeth Anderson, relict of John Hamilton, Esq. merchant Glasgow.

11 At Glasgow, much respected, Mr James Robertson, bookseller.

Price of Stocks.

1805.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent Consols.
Dec. 7.	——	6½ pr.	61½
13.	193	6¾	——
20.	195	7⅛ 8	62
		——	

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1805.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Dec. 6.	50 74	36 41	26 34	48 55
13.	60 71	34 37	27 34	48 55
20.	50 69	30 36	24 34	50 56
23.	50 66	30 34	24 33	40 50

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

1805.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Peale
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. 6.	34 0	27 0	21 6	21 0
13.	34 0	27 0	20 0	18 0
20.	35 0	28 0	20 0	18 0
27.	36 0	26 0	20 0	21 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1805.	Oatmeal. Bolls.	Price.	Pease & Barley Meal. Bolls.	Price.
		d. d.		d. s.
Dec. 3.	270	16 15½	60	15 1
10.	280	16 15½	50	15 1
17.	250	16 15½	70	15 1
24.	340	16 15½	70	15 1

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To such of our provincial correspondents, as may be disposed to favour our publication, we would suggest the following as interesting subjects of communication:—

1. Scottish antiquities.

2. Biographical accounts of eminent persons in every department, whether literary or professional, who may have died recently in their neighbourhood.

3. An account of all Improvements and New Institutions, carried on throughout Scotland;—as canals, roads, bridges, new streets, and public buildings in towns; new branches of manufactures and commerce set on foot; the erection of schools, or formation of public libraries; charitable institutions, with other interesting objects of a similar nature.

A *Supplement* to "the Tour thro' *Shetland*," has been received, but delayed for want of room.

A. L., with other Pieces, will appear in our next.